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A
CONCISE SPELLING BOOK,

FOR
THE USE OF CHILDREN.

IN THREE PARTS.

The Letters, with Tables of Words, from one to eight Syllables; and Four Tables of Proper Names.

Practical Lessons, in Prose and Verse, with Tables interspersed, collected from the Lessons.—Also, A Table of Words having Silent Letters, and other difficulties in reading.

Some Observations on the Principles of the English Language.—Words changed in Sound and Sense by a final.—A few Contractions explained.—A small Collection of Words, the same in Pronunciation, but different in Spelling and Signification.—Numbers expressed by Letters and Figures.—To which are subjoined, the Old English Characters.

By JAMES GRAY,
MASTER OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL OF PEEBLES.

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M,DCC,XCIV.

TO
THE HONOURABLE
THE
PROVOST, MAGISTRATES,
AND
TOWN-COUNCIL OF PEEBLES,
THE FOLLOWING
CONCISE SPELLING BOOK



THEIR MOST OBEDIENT

AND
VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

JAMES GRAY.

PART I

a b c d e f

g h i j k l

m n o p q

r s t u v

w x y z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

h b d p q j i l l f f n u o

s z r t y v m w e c g k x

B R A V C G F E M W N Z

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TABLE I.—*Of Syllables.*

m	ba	ne	he	lo	ni	ty
z	u	ro	mu	za	we	na
	i	la	ny	gu	bu	re
M	a	fi	ca	hy	vo	pu
Y	o	no	fo	da	my	ye
	i	ha	ja	ju	fu	fy
p	ka	po	ke	le	fe	ve
	ni	nu	vi	wo	ma	ru
	o	fi	zu	ga	du	pi
N	ya	ra	ta	pe	py	ze
	Ab	ag	im	al	at	ar
	ac	id	of	if	oz	um
o	b	ek	en	on	un	ac
x	af	ip	or	op	it	os
N	ak	us	og	ap	ov	es
ft	ot	ir	od	ug	ad	iv
	ok	ol	ef	in	om	am
	c	az	up	ub	er	av
	ox	iq	oh	ud	il	ax

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x y z

Bra	cla	dra	fla	gla	pra
fha	tra	bre	cle	dre	fle
gle	pre	fhe	tre	bri	cli
dri	fli	gli	pri	fhi	tri
bro	clo	dro	flo	glo	pro
fho	tro	bru	clu	dru	flu
glu	pru	fhu	tru	bry	cly
dry	fly	gly	pry	fhy	try
Ce	ci	cy	Ge	gi	gy

TABLE II.

Words of One Syllable.

Fox	Cat	Nag	Afs	Hog	Pig
Dog	Rat	Hen	Bat	Ant	Fly
bad	fop	bag	for	bar	men
fat	den	hat	gum	cut	art
hid	but	lot	man	mud	dim
box	fit	got	met	bit	let
fix	cup	lad	ran	yet	run
rot	fat	ten	fun	old	fum

TABLE III.

ond	band	drop	clod	form	just
rom	long	bird	hard	post	bond
prand	hold	lurk	hill	king	hurt
fle	lad	fuch	must	fast	Lord
cli	unt	than	this	crib	hand
tri	lk	with	port	sing	past
pro	pot	rush	next	shop	quit
flu	volt	lark	wasp	frog	moth
cly				worm	

try	Drofs	chest	plant	charm	trust
hild	which	dwel	shall	stand	
gy	ands	thing	march	blest	thank
nalt	think	bles	works	press	
rst	midst	grass	frost	month	
loth	fling	cords	smell	snuff	
Pig	blast	grant	smart	cross	grasp
Fly	crack	start	blend	chant	fresh

TABLE IV.

Side	life	age	space	home
oabe	grace	strife	yoke	line
unake	bake	trace	smile	came
umace	pride	mode	ire	rope

tame	heret	dine	bore	pole
shine	mine	care	cage	fage
tone	duke	grave	haste	some
wine	scale	five	made	ice
like	there	save	cure	come
gale	smite	dole	snare	give
mere	late	nine	taste	gone

TABLE V.

Draw	course	drew	eye	fee
flee	guard	heart	fea	new
pray	fruit	tear	square	vein
aid	quick	weak	now	queen
fault	law	head	rain	health
reign	fraud	view	true	foul
earth	great	quail	guest	how
seize	pair	prey	each	spread
few	foot	chief	guilt	bay
lie	air	coat	aim	way
boy	thee	brook	day	lead
four	too	blow	learn	lieu
build	swear	thou	say	teach

VOWEL *Sounds Exemplified.*

Cake lace race place page ere where
 hair paint clay bear yea rein their
 hey whey—Clad flag catch chance—
 harm dark yard hearth—Fall warm
 hark morn thorn chord cause sauce
 hawl drawn quart—These theme plead
 cream speech cheer cheese key field
 field—Gem cefs desk quench dead
 friend firm mirth—Price bind type
 eyes height quire buy.

Brisk bring gin sieve nymph yes—
 those globe load foe fourth flow
 crown coach soap sew—Pond chop—
 Mute cube flew feud—Tun done her
 air blood touch work love heard—
 Move prove push shoe two who gloom
 rule—Soil spoil joy toy—Ounce house
 down crown—Stag stage rag rage star
 stare cloth clothe bath bathe thin
 shine—Spake lake fake take wake—
 Glebe glede mete scheme—Rice slice
 thrice twice—Ode bode rode trode
 smote—Tube pure fure.

TABLE VI.

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

Ab-bot	ban-ter	build-ing
ab-sence	bar-ber	bus-y
ab-sent	bar-gain	butch-er
ac-cent	bar-ley	ca-dence
ad-der	bash-ful	ca-pon
af-ter	bas-ket	cap-tain
al-ways	bat-tle	car-go
am-bush	bea-con	cham-ber
an-chor	bear-er	chirp-er
an-guish	beau-ty	cit-y
an-nals	ber-ry	civ-il
a-pron	bi-ble	cloud-less
ar-dent	bit-ter	com-fort
au-dit	black-ness	com-merce
au-thor	blem-ish	com-mon
bad-ness	blind-ly	con-cord
bag-gage	blood-y	con-course
bal-ance	blun-der	con-quer
ban-ish	bog-gy	con-ey
ban-quet	buf-fet	cor-ner

t-tage	ear-ly	fru-gal
v-er	ea-gle	fruftrate
un-fel	ea-fy	fur-nifh
un-try	ef-fort	gal-lon
g w-ard	eight-y	gar-ment
ea-ture	ei-ther	gar-nifh
-pid	e-qual	gef-ture
r-tain	ev-er	gi-ant
f-tom	e-vil	gild-er
mp-nefs	fa-ble	glo-ry
n-dle	false-hood	gold-en
n-ger	fa-vour	good-ly
rk-ly	fel-low	gof-pel
r-ling	fer-vent	hab-it
ugh-ter	fin-ifh	hail-ftone
a-con	flat-ter	ham-mer
-al	fool-ifh	hap-pen
e c-tor	for-feit	heark-en
c-trine	for-tune	i-dle
oubt-ful	foun-tain	im-age
a-per	frag-ment	in-fant
ead-ful	free-dom	in-ftant
atch-efs	fre-quent	jail-er
-ger	friend-ly	jour-ney

judge-ment	maid-en	of-fice
kind-ness	man-age	own-er
king-dom	man-ner	phan-tom
know-ledge	mas-ter	pi-ous
la-bour	med-dle	pol-ish
lad-der	meek-ness	quar-ter
la-den	mer-cy	qui-et
la-dy	name-ly	rab-ble
late-ly	no-ble	fab-bath
la-tent	noi-some	tem-ple
laugh-ter	nos-tril	val-ue
leav-en	of-fer	va-pour

TABLE VII.

Accented on the Second Syllable.

A-base	ad-mit	be-times
a-bate	ad-vice	be-wail
ab-jure	a-dorn	ce-ment
a-bove	a-go	com-mand
ab-furd	al-lude	com-pel
ac-cept	a-loof	con-ceal
ac-cuse	ap-proach	con-ceive
ac-quaint	bap-tize	con-demn
ad-here	be-neath	de-base

e-camp	him-self	pre-fer
e-cay	im-part	pre-vail
e-cease	im-plore	re-buke
-vine	in-dulge	re-cord
n-grave	in-sane	sub-mit
rect	ma-ture	suc-ceed
-teem	o-bey	suf-fice
-tigue	ob-tain	tor-ment
r-bear	oc-cur	with-stand
r-get	per-ceive	

TABLE VIII.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First.

b-di-cate	bur-i-al
o-ro-gate	bus-i-ness
o-so-lute	cal-cu-late
-ci-dence	cap-i-tal
-cu-rate	cat-e-chism
l-vo-cate	child-ish-ness
r-gu-ment	com-pe-tent
r-ti-choke	ded-i-cate
it-ter-ness	dread-ful-ly
roth-er-ly	B. du-ra-ble

ea-ger-ness	jeal-ous-y
en-ter-ing	jus-ti-fy
ex-e-cute	lat-i-tude
fac-ul-ty	lec-tur-er
fear-ful-ly	man-u-al
grace-ful-ly	mer-chan-dise
grad-u-al	nav-i-gate
har-mo-ny	ob-vi-ous
her-i-tage	par-ti-cle
i-dle-ness	quan-ti-ty
ig-no-rant	read-i-ly

TABLE IX.

Accented on the Second Syllable.

A-ban-don	con-sid-er
a-bol-ish	con-tent-ment
ac-cept-ance	de-fen-sive
ac-know-ledge	de-liv-er
ad-mon-ish	dic-ta-tor
ad-van-tage	dis-hon-est
as-ton-ish	dis-qui-et
co-e-qual	en-a-ble
com-part-ment	en-cour-age
con-gres-sive	en-large-ment

er-nal	pa-thet-ic
-hib-it	re-deem-er
-bear-ance	re-fresh-ment
-got-ten	re-mem-ber
-bid-den	re-pent-ance
uf-trate	sa-ga-cious
hab-it	sal-va-tion
ter-pret	sub-jec-tion
-chan-ic	tes-ta-tor
-f-for-tune	to-bac-co
-vem-ber	un-e-qual
-serv-ance	un-fruit-ful
-cur-rence	un-ho-ly
-land-ish	vin-dic-tive
-tak-er	vo-ca-tion
-an-tas-tic	

TABLE X.

Accented on the Last Syllable.

-ter-noon	dis-a-gree
-bus-cade	dis-ap-point
-per-tain	dis-con-tent
-pre-hend	dis-en-gage
-cum-cise	dis-o-blige
-cum-spect	

en-ter-tain	rec-on;cile
ev-er-more	rep-re-sent
in-ter-cede	fu-per-fine
in-ter-change	there-a-bout
mag-a-zine	un-der-mine
o-ver-charge	un-der-stand
o-ver-flow	vol-un-teer
per-fe-vere	where-with-al
pre-sup-pose	yef-ter-night

TABLE XI.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the

First.

Al-le-go-ry
 ar-bi-tra-ry
 ar-ro-gant-ly
 au-di-to-ry
 a-vi-a-ry
 ar-bo-ra-ry
 cer-e-mo-ny
 char-i-ta-ble
 con-tro-ver-sy
 cred-it-a-ble
 crit-i-cal-ly

dam-age-a-ble
 ef-fi-ca-cy
 el-e-gan-cy
 em-i-nen-cy
 ex-cel-lén-cy

Second.

e-vac-u-ate
 eu-ro-pè-an
 ex-am-in-ers
 ex-per-i-ment
 ex-trav-a-gance

or-get-ful-ness

ra-ter-ni-ty

en-ti-i-ty

ram-mat-i-cal

abit-u-al

is-to-ri-an

dol-a-ter

il-le-gal-ly

m-pa-tient-ly

m-pe-ri-al

m-pi-e-ty

n-el-e-gant

n-grat-i-tude

Third.

n-tel-lec-tive

n-ter-mis-sion

man-u-fac-ture

me-di-a-tor

ob-du-ra-tion

of-ten-ta-tious

o-ver-bur-den

per-se-cu-tion

pub-li-ca-tion

re-lax-a-tion

rep-u-ta-tion

fac-ra-ment-al

fit-u-a-tion

sup-pli-ca-tion

tol-er-a-tion

un-ac-quaint-ed

un-der-stand-ing

un-for-bid-den

un-pol-lut-ed

vin-di-ca-tion

vi-o-la-tion

whom-so-ev-er

where-so-ev-er

Fourth.

an-i-mad-vert

mis-ap-pre-hend

mul-ti-pli-cand

nev-er-the-less

su-per-in-duce

su-per-a-bound

su-per-in-tend

TABLE XII.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the First.

Ad-mir-a-ble-ness
ap-plic-a-to-ry
cred-it-a-ble-ness
ded-i-ca-to-ry
ex-pi-a-to-ry
fig-ur-a-tive-ly
ju-di-ca-to-ry
or-di-na-ri-ly
per-ist-a-ble-ness
sup-plic-a-to-ry

Second.

a-bom-in-a-ble
a-poth-e-ca-ry
be-nev-o-lent-ly
con-fec-tion-a-ry
con-sid-er-a-ble
con-tin-u-al-ly
de-clam-a-to-ry
de-gen-er-a-cy
ef-fec-tu-al-ly
in-del-i-ca-cy
la-bo-ri-ous-ness
laf-civ-i-ous-ness
mag-nif-i-cent-ly

Third.

math-e-mat-i-cal
mu-ta-bil-i-ty

non-con-form-i-ty
no-tion-al-i-ty
o-do-rif-er-ous
op-por-tu-ni-ty
par-a-bol-i-cal
per-pen-dic-u-lar
post-di-lu-vi-an
pres-by-te-ri-an
reg-u-lar-i-ty
sanc-ti-mo-ni-ous
sen-si-bil-i-ty
sump-tu-ous-i-ty
tes-ti-mo-ni-al
trig-o-nom-e-try
un-con-ceive-a-ble
un-re-move-a-ble
vol-a-til-i-ty
vol-u-bil-i-ty

Fourth.

ac-com-mo-da-tion
ar-tic-u-la-tion
cir-cum-fe-ren-tor
con-tra-dis-tin-guish
de-no-mi-na-tor
ec-cle-si-as-tic
e-jac-u-la-tion
hi-e-ro-glyph-ic
in-tel-li-gen-tial

a-brif-i-ca-tion

sub-or-di-na-tion

hif-ap-pre-hen-fion

un-in-ter-rupt-ed

er-am-bu-la-tor

vo-cif-e-ra-tion

TABLE XIII.

*Words of Six Syllables, &c. accented on the**Second.*

A-bom-in-a-ble-nefs

math-e-mat-i-cal-ly

on-fid-er-a-ble-nefs

phil-o-foph-i-cal-ly

om-men-fur-a-ble-nefs

rec-on-cile-a-ble-nefs

x-pof-tu-la-to-ry

rec-om-mend-a-to-ry

-pin-ion-a-tive-nefs

fat-if-fac-to-ri-nefs

n-nec-ef-fa-ri-ly

fu-per-nu-me-ra-ry

n-fea-son-a-ble-nefs

the-o-log-i-cal-ly

un-con-ceiv-a-ble-nefs

un-der-sec-re-ta-ry

Third.

l-pha-bet-i-cal-ly

Fourth.

l-le-gor-i-cal-ly

ad-min-if-tra-tor-ship

n-a-log-i-cal-ly

am-phi-bo-log-i-cal-ly

f-tro-log-i-cal-ly

an-te-di-lu-vi-an

at-e-gor-i-cal-ly

an-te-ri-or-i-ty

er-e-mo-ni-ouf-ly

an-ti-mo-narch-i-cal

on-tra-dic-to-ri-ly

cor-rupt-i-bil-i-ty

i-a-met-ri-cal-ly

dif-ad-van-tage-ouf-ly

if-a-gree-a-ble-nefs

dif-fim-i-lar-i-ty

if-in-gen-u-ouf-nefs

ec-cle-fi-as-ti-cal-ly

m-ble-mat-i-cal-ly

en-cy-clo-pe-di-a

x-tra-or-di-na-ri-nefs

ex-per-i-ment-al-ly

e-o-met-ri-cal-ly

fa-mil-i-ar-i-ty

y-po-thet-i-cal-ly

il-lib-er-al-i-ty

n-con-fid-er-a-ble-nefs

im-mu-ta-bil-i-ty

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble	in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty
in-con-tro-vert-i-ble	in-com-pres-si-bil-i-ty
in-fal-li-bil-i-ty	in-di-vis-i-bil-i-ty
	per-son-if-i-ca-tion

Fifth.

an-ti-pef-ti-len-tial	<i>Sixth.</i>
cir-cum-nav-i-ga-tion	in-com-men-sur-a-bil-i-ty
con-tra-reg-u-lar-i-ty	in-com-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty
dis-con-tin-u-a-tion	in-con-sid-er-a-bil-i-ty
in-com-bust-i-bil-i-ty	

TABLE XIV.

Words of Four Syllables, having the words undivided, accented on the

<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Third.</i>
Allegory	evacuate	inelegant
arbitrary	european	ingratitude
arrogantly	examiners	
auditory	experiment	intellective
aviary	extravagance	intermission
arborary	forgetfulness	manufacture
ceremony	fraternity	mediator
charitable	gentility	obduration
controversy	grammatical	ostentatious
creditable	habitual	overburden
critically	historian	persecution
damageable	idolater	publication
efficacy	illegally	relaxation
elegancy	impatiently	reputation
eminency	imperial	sacramental
excellency	impiety	situation

application	violation	misapprehend
toleration	whomsoever	multiplicand
unacquainted	wheresoever	nevertheless
understanding		superinduce
unforbidden	<i>Fourth.</i>	superabound
unpolluted	animadvert	superintend
indication		

TABLE XV.

Words of Five Syllables, having the words undivided, accented on the

First.

Admirableness
applicatory
creditableness
edictory
expiatory
figuratively
indicatory
ordinarily
perishableness
applicatory

effectually
indelicacy
laboriousness
lasciviousness
magnificently

Third.

Second.
abominable
apothecary
benevolently
confectionary
considerable
continually
exclamatory
degeneracy

mathematical
mutability
nonconformity
notionality
odoriferous
opportunity
paraboli cal
perpendicular
postdiluvian
presbyterian
regularity
sanctimonious
sensibility
sumptuousness

testimonial
trigonometry
unconceivable
unremoveable
volatility
volubility

Fourth.

accommodation
articulation
circumferentor
contradistinguish

denominator
ecclesiastic
ejaculation
hieroglyphic
intelligential
lubrification
misapprehension
perambulator
subordination
uninterrupted
vociferation

TABLE XVI.

Words of Six Syllables, &c. having the words undivided, accented on the

Second.

Abominableness
considerableness
commensurableness
expostulatory
opinionativeness
unnecessarily
unseasonableness

contradictorily
diametrically
disagreeableness
disingenuousness
emblematically
extraordinariness
geometrically
hypothetically
inconsiderableness

Third.

alphabetically
allegorically
analogically
astrologically
categorically
ceremoniously

mathematically
philosophically
reconcileableness
recommendatory
satisfactoriness
supernumerary
theologically

inconceivableness

undersecretary

Fourth.

administration

amphibological

antediluvian

anteriority

antimonarchical

corruptibility

disadvantageously

dissimilarity

ecclesiastically

encyclopedia

experimentally

familiarity

liberality

immutability

incomprehensible

incontrovertible

infallibility

Fifth.

antipestilential

circumnavigation

contraregularity

discontinuation

incombustibility

incompatibility

incompressibility

indivisibility

personification

Sixth.

incommensurability

incomprehensibility

inconsiderability

TABLE XVII.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

Aa-ron

Bil-hah

Gil-gal

Ne cho

Ab-ba

Bo-az

Go-shen

O-phir

A-bel

Ce-phas

Hoph-ni

Oph-rah

A-chish

Chal-dees

I-saac

Pha-rez

A-chor

Cher-ub

Jeph-thah

Ra-chel

Ach-sa

Chi-flu

La-chish

Ra-chab

A-haz

Chit-tim

La-mech

Sha-drach

Ark-ite

Der-be

Lys-tra

She-chem

A-saph

Di-nah

Me-shech

Sy-chem

Ash-dod

E-gypt

Mo-loch

Tar-shish

Az-zur

E-noch

Na-chor

Uz-zah

Ba-ruch

Eph-ron

Na-hum

Zo-phar

TABLE XVIII.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the

<i>First.</i>		
A-brā-ham	If-ra-el	Bel-shaz-zar
Am-a-lek	If-sa-char	Cho-ra-zin
A-ri-och	Jer-i-cho	Ge-ha-zi
An-ti-och	Naph-ta-li	Go-mor-rah
Bath-she-ba	Pro-cho-rus	Je-ho-vah
Bdel-li-um	Ty-chi-cus	Mat-thi-as
Beth-le-hem	Zeb-e-dee	Na-af-son
Ca-naan-ite		Pe-dah-zur
Chry-fo-lite	<i>Second.</i>	Thad-de-us
Gal-i-lee	A-bad-don	Uz-zi-ah
Gil-e-ad	A-grip-pa	Zac-che-us
	A-hi-jah	Zal-mun-na

TABLE XIX.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the

<i>Second.</i>		
A-bed-ne-go	Me-phenb-o-sheth	Bel-te-shaz-zar
A-bim-e-lech	Na-tha-na-el	Dal-ma-nu-tha
A-hith-o-phel	Sha-la-thi-el	El-e-a-zar
A-min-a-dab	Sen-na-cher-ib	Ge-da-li-ah
Ar-me-ni-a	Tro-gyl-li-um	Hach-a-li-ah
A-syn-cri-tus	Ze-lo-phe-had	Ke-he-la-thah
Bar-tho-lo-mew	Ze-rad-a-thah	Nic-o-de-mus
De-cap-o-lis		Pi-ha-hi-roth
E-lim-e-lech	<i>Third.</i>	Ptol-e-ma-is
Em-man-u-el	Ad-o-ni-jah	She-ca-ni-ah
Gen-nef-a-ret	Ar-i-star-chus	Thy-a-ti-ra
Geth-sem-a-ne	Ar-tax-erx-es	Zed-e-ki-ah
I-co-ni-um	A-tha-li-ah	Zeph-a-ni-ah
	Ba-ra-chi-as	

TABLE XX.

Words of Five Syllables, &c. accented on the Third.

n-da-lu-fi-a
ap-pa-do-ci-a
at-a-lo-ni-a
eu-ter-on-o-my
-thi-o-pi-a
y-ca-o-ni-a
ac-e-do-ni-a
ic-o-la-i-tans
n-e-fiph-o-rus
hil-a-del-phi-a
a-mo-thra-ci-a
thef-fa-lo-ni-ans
ran-syl-va-ni-a

Fourth.

-bel-miz-ra-im
-ha-su e-rus
a-al-pe-ra-zim
c-cle-fi-af-tes

E-paph-ro-di-tus
Ge de-ro-tha-im
La-o-di-ce-a
Me-she-le-mi-ah
Neb-u-chad-nez-zar
Thes fa-lo-ni-ca
Tob-ad-o-ni-jah
Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-ah

Fifth.

A-bel-beth-ma-a-cha
Al-mon-dib-la-tha-im
Ma-her-shal-al-hash-baz
Cu-shan-rish-a-tha-im
Ba-shan-ha-voth-ja-ir
El-e-lo-he-if-ra-el
Ra-ma-tha-im-zo-phim
Se-la ham-math-le-koth
Syr-i-a-ma-a-cha

PART II.

LESSONS, *consisting of* WORDS *not exceeding one Syllable.*

LESSON I.

MY Son, do ill to no Man, and do not go in the Way of bad Men; for bad Men go on in Sin all the Day.

LESSON II.

My Son, go in the Way of God for, the Way of God is not an ill Way. You are not a bad Boy, if you go in the Way of God.

LESSON III.

Let me not go in an ill Way; but go far out of it. Let ill Men be far out of my Way, and let my Joy be in thy Law, O God, all the Day.

(27)
LESSON IV.

My Son, you are a bad Boy, if you do ill. Do not go in the Way of ill Men ; but cry to God all the Day. Ill Men go out of the Way of God. Men who do ill, can not go in the Way of God.

LESSON V.

He that is a good Boy, and will read his Book, all Men will love him ; but, if he is bad, and will not learn, no man will love him.

LESSON VI.

Walk not in the way of bad Boys ; for, if you do, God will not love you ; but he will love you, if you walk in the Way that is good.

LESSON VII.

My Son, go in the Way of God ; for his Way is good. Bad Men do not go in the Way of God ; and if you do not go in his Way, you will be a bad Boy.

LESSON VIII.

My Child, walk not in the Paths of ill Men, for their Ways lead to Death. Shun the Place they tread in, and walk with the good.

LESSON IX.

Who can say he has no sin? Or who can say his Way is right? and each Way that is not right, will lead to Death.

LESSON X.

Keep in Mind the Word of the Lord and hold fast his Law; for his Law is a Light to make the Heart glad, and will lead to Life and Peace.

LESSON XI.

Take good heed to thine own Ways and walk in the Law of God. Let not thy Tongue tell a Lie; curse not with thy Mouth, and do no Harm with thy Hands.

LESSON XII.

Put thy Trust in God, for he can
keep thee safe from Harm: let thy chief
Joy be in him, for he is thy chief Good

LESSON XIII.

Let' your Joy be in God; pray to
him Night and Day, and mind what
his Word bids you do. Let his Word
be your Guide, and his Law the Rule
by which you walk all your Life long.

LESSON XIV.

Such as do Good in the Sight of God,
will be sure to dwell with him: but
such as do Ill, he will cast down, and
their Fall will be great.

LESSON XV.

The Lord is my Rock, how then can
I want? He will take my Feet out of
the Net. Be not far from me, O Lord,
for Grief is near: for I have none to
help me. Save, Lord, let the King
hear me when I call.

LESSON XVI.

When we go out, and when we come in, we are not out of God's Sight. When we pray to God with a pure Heart, he will hear us: but, if our Hearts be not pure, when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

LESSON XVII.

Who shall go up to the Hill of God? Who shall stand in his Courts? He that hath clean Hands, and a pure Heart; who hath not lift up his Soul to vain Things; nor sworn to a Lie: He shall be blest of the Lord his God. Praise ye the Lord. O give Thanks to the Lord, for he is good.

LESSON XVIII.

My good Child, when you rise out of your Bed, pray to God to guide you in all your Ways, and to keep you from Harm, and from all Ill this Day, and all the Days of your Life. Beg, that God would give you Grace, to do his

Will at all Times, and to serve him with
 pure Heart, and a right Mind. Pray,
 that God may bless all your Friends,
 and turn the Hearts of your Foes.

LESSON XIX.

See that you comb your Hair, brush
 your Clothes, and make your self both
 neat and clean. Then go straight to
 school. If you meet with bad Boys
 in the Way, do not stop to speak with
 them, nor spend your Time in Play:
 be so careful of your mind, that when you go out, and
 when you come in, you are still in
 God's Sight, who wills not, that you
 should spend your Time in vain Things.

LESSON XX.

That Child, who minds his Book,
 more than his Play, will be a great Man;
 and that doth teach him will love him,
 his Friends will love him, and all Men
 will love the Boy who strives to learn.
 Be so wise then, my Child, and ply your

Book, which will gain you Fame, Praise and Wealth, when you come to be a Man.

LESSON XXI.

At Night, ere you go to Rest, be sure to kneel down, and lift up your Heart to God, and thank him for his Care of you through the past Day; pray, that the Lord may bless your Rest, and guard you through the Night from all Ill; and, that it would please him to bless all your Friends, and those who have the Care of you, and keep them safe from all Harm.

LESSON XXII.

Then say, I will lay me down in Peace, and take my Rest; for it is thou O God, that dost make me dwell in Peace. My Help comes from God who keeps all safe who put their Trust in him: I will praise the Name of the Most High; at all Times his Praise shall be in my Mouth: Hear thou my Voice when I pray, O my King and my God.

LESSON XXIII.

My good Child, let it be your sole
aim to love and please those who have
the Care of you; for you may be sure
they will not bid you do what is ill.
You must not take the Things which
are not yours, for that is bad, and the
Lord hates all bad Deeds. Keep one
Day of the Week for God, and let that
be for his Use; for six Days thou shalt
work, and do all that thou hast to do;
but on that Day, God hath said, thou
shalt not work.

LESSON XXIV.

The Lord, who made the Ear of Man,
Must needs hear all of right;
He made the Eye, all Things must then
Be plain in his clear Sight.

The Lord doth know the Thoughts of Man,
His Heart he sees most plain.

The Lord, on high, Man's Thoughts doth scan,
And sees they are but vain.

But, Oh! that Man is safe and sure,
Whom thou dost keep in Awe;
And, that his Life may be most pure,
Dost guide him in thy Law:

For he shall live in Peace and Rest,
He fears not at his Death;
Love fills his Heart, and Hope his Breast,
With Joy he yields his Breath.

LESSONS, *consisting of Words not exceeding two Syllables, having the Words divided and accented on the Margin.*

LESSON XXV.

Heav'en
lofty
de-scribe
Glo'ry
human
Gran'deur
be-hold
worthy
com-par'd
tran-scends
a'ble

HEAVERN is the lofty Throne of God; but to describe the Glory of it, is more than human Tongue can do. All the Grandeur and State we behold on Earth, is not in the least worthy to be compared with it. It transcends all that we are able to think.

LESSON XXVI.

Beau'ty
Struc'ture
Vast'ness
Ex-tent
Or'der
even
Con-ceits
fath'om

The Beauty of it's Structure, the Vastness of it's Extent, and the Order of it's Frame, are more than even our Conceits can fathom. The Form of it is

or'thy
 f-teem'
 on-tains'
 ref'ence
 a'ther
 o'ly
 e-fides'
 um'bers
 n'gels

not so much worthy our
 Esteem as what it contains.
 There is the Presence of
 God the Father, God the
 Son, and the Holy Ghost;
 besides great Numbers of
 Saints and Angels.

LESSON XXVII.

an'not
 e-late'
 e'ss'ed
 p'ir'its
 b'bove'
 ar-take'
 ap'py
 leav'en
 e-ward'
 p'right
 p-on'
 on-ceive'
 of-sefs'

Though we cannot re-
 late the Joys of the blessed
 Spirits above; yet to par-
 take of them, and to be
 happy in Heaven, is the
 Reward of all that live
 upright upon Earth. All
 that we can conceive, and
 much more, will they pos-
 sess, who love and serve
 the Lord.

LESSON XXVIII.

Heav'en
Dwell'ing
E-lect'
Ful'ness
De-light'
A-bode'
Re-treat'
Wea'ry
Re-ward'
Faith'ful

Heaven is the Dwelling Place of the Elect, the Throne of the Judge, the Seat of the Lamb, the Fulness of Delight, the Abode of the Just, the Retreat of the Weary, and the Reward of the Faithful.

LESSON XXIX.

A-rise'
Fa'ther
un'to
sin'ned
a-gainst'
Heav'en
be-fore'
wor'thy
call'ed
- hir'ed
Ser'vants
a-rose'

I will arise, and go to my Father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son: make me as one of thy hired Servants. And he arose, and came to his Father.

LESSON XXX.

But, when he was yet a great Way off, his Father saw him, and had pity, and ran, and fell on his Neck, and kissed him. And the Son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy Sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son.

LESSON XXX.

I will extol thee, my God, O King, and I will bless thy Name for ever and ever. Each day will I bless thee, and I will praise thy Name for ever and ever. Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised. All thy Works shall praise thee, O Lord, and thy Saints shall bless thee.

LESSON XXXII.

For-get'
Pre'cepts
Mer'cy
for-sake'
a-bout
up-on'
Ta'ble

My Son, forget not my Law; but let thy Heart keep my Precepts; for Length of Days, and long Life, and Peace shall they add to thee. Let not Mercy and Truth forsake thee: bind them about thy Neck, write them upon the Table of the Heart.

LESSON XXXIII.

Wick'ed
Dark'ness
stum'ble
shin'ing
shin'eth
un'to
per'fect
at-tend'
in-cline'
Say'ings
de-part'

The Way of the Wicked is as Darkness: they know not at what they stumble. But the Path of the Just is as the shining Light, that shineth more and more, unto the perfect Day. My Son, attend to my Words, and incline thine ear unto my Sayings. Let them not depart from thy mind: Keep them in thy Heart.

LESSON XXXIV.

Enter not into the Path
of the Wicked; and go not
in the Way of evil Men.
The Labour of the Just,
tendeth to Life: but the
Fruit of the Wicked, to Sin.

TABLE XXI.

Com'eth	Wine'press	know'eth
'dom	a-lone'	a-far'
y'ed	Peo'ple	Je'fus
Gar'ments	An'ger	en'ter-ed
Boz'rah	tram'ple	pass'ed
lo'ri-ous	Fu'ry	Jer'i-cho
Ap-par'el	sprink'led	be-hold'
trav'el-ling	up-on'	nam'ed
Great'ness	Rai'ment	Zac-che'us
Right'eous-ness un'to		a-mong'
night'y	Mer'cy	Pub'li-cans
where'fore	en-dur'eth	be-cause'
read'eth	ev'er	lit'tle
Vine'fat	Re-spect'	Stat'ure
rod'den	Low'ly	be-fore'

climb'ed	in-form'ing	Daugh'ter
in'to	false'ly	Si'on
Syc'o-more	re-store'	fit'ting
look'ed	four'fold	Mul'ti-tude
a-bide'	Sal-va'tion	fol'low-ed
re-ceiv'ed	for-so-much	cri'ed
joy'ful-ly	al'so	Ho-san'na
mur'mur-ed	A'bra-ham	Da'vid
say'ing	la'bour	bleff'ed
Sin'ner	heav'y	high'est
tak'en	la'den	Proph'et
an'y	ea'fy	Naz'ar-eth
e'ven	Bur'den	Gal'i-lee

LESSONS of Words not exceedin three Syllable

LESSON XXXV.

WHO is this that cometh from Edom
 with dyed Garments from Bozrah
 This that is glorious in his Apparel, trav-
 elling in the Greatness of his Strength
 I that speak in Righteousness, mighty
 to save. Wherefore art thou red in
 thine Apparel, and thy Garments like
 him that treadeth in the Wine-fat?

LESSON XXXVI.

I have trodden the Wine-press alone;
 and of the People there was none with
 me; for I will tread them in mine An-
 ger, and trample them in my Fury;
 and their Blood shall be sprinkled up-
 on my Garments, and I will stain all
 my Raiment.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he
 is good; for his Mercy endureth for
 ever. O give Thanks unto the Lord
 of lords. Though the Lord be high,
 yet hath he Respect unto the Lowly;
 but the Proud he knoweth afar off.

LESSON XXXVII.

And Jesus entered, and passed through
 Jericho. And behold, there was a Man
 named Zaccheus, who was the Chief a-
 mong the Publicans, and he was rich.
 And he sought to see Jesus, who he was,
 and could not for the Press, because he
 was little of Stature. And he ran be-
 fore, and climbed up into a Sycomore-
 tree to see him, for he was to pass that
 Way.

LESSON XXXVIII.

And when Jesus came to the Place, he looked up, and saw him, and said unto him, Zaccheus, make Haste, and come down, for To-day I must abide at thy House. And he made Haste, and came down, and received him joyfully. And when they saw it, they all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be Guest with a Man that is a Sinner.

LESSON XXXIX.

And Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord, behold, Lord, the Half of my Goods I give to the Poor; and if I have taken any Thing from any Man, by informing falsely, I restore him fourfold. And Jesus said unto him, this Day is Salvation come to this House, forsomuch as he also is the Son of Abraham. For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.

LESSON XL.

Come unto me, all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give

ou Rest. Take my Yoke upon you,
and learn of me, for I am meek and
lowly in Heart, and ye shall find Rest
unto your Souls: for my Yoke is easy,
and my Burden is light.

LESSON XLI.

Tell ye the Daughter of Sion, be-
hold, thy King cometh unto thee,
meek, and sitting upon an Ass, even a
Colt, the Foal of an Ass. And the
Multitudes that went before, and that
followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the
Son of David: blessed is he that com-
eth in the Name of the Lord; Ho-
sanna in the highest. This is Jesus
the Prophet of Nazareth of Galilee.

TABLE XXII.

Be-gin'ning	Wa'ters	a-bove'
cre-at'ed	di-vid'ed	sec'ond
Heav'en	call'ed	gath'er-ed
with-out'	E'ven-ing	to-geth'er
Dark'ness	Morn'ing	un'to
up-on'	Fir'ma-ment	ap-pear'
Spir'it	di-vid'	gath'er-ing
mov'ed	un'der	yield'ing

af'ter	ev'er-y	Im'age
Fruit'tree	liv'ing	Like'ness
it-self	mov'eth	Do-min'ion
Sea'sons	wing'ed	Fe'male
great'er	bless'ed	re-plen'ish
less'er	say'ing	sub-due'
al'so	fruit'ful	be-hold'
o'ver	mul'ti-ply	giv'en
mov'ing	Cat'tle	bear'ing
Crea'ture	creep'ing	where-in'
o'pen	creep'eth	ver'y
	a-bund'ant-ly	

LESSONS of Words *not exceeding four Syllables*

LESSON XLII.

IN the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth: and the Earth was without Form, and Void; and Darkness was upon the Face of the Deep; and the Spirit of God moved upon the Face of the Waters. And God said, Let there be Light: and there was Light. And God saw the Light, that it was good: and God divided the

Light from the Darknefs. And God called the Light Day, and the Darknefs he called Night: and the Evening and the Morning were the first Day.

LESSON XLIII.

And God said, Let there be a Firmament in the Midst of the Waters, and let it divide the Waters from the Waters. And God made the Firmament, and divided the Waters which were under the Firmament, from the Waters which were above the Firmament: and it was so. And God called the Firmament Heaven. And the Evening and the Morning were the second Day.

LESSON XLIV.

And God said, Let the Waters under the Heaven be gathered together unto one Place, and let the dry Land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry Land Earth, and the gathering together of the Waters called he

Seas. And God saw that it was good. And God said, Let the Earth bring forth Grass, the Herb yielding Seed and the Fruit-tree yielding Fruit after his Kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the Earth: and it was so.

LESSON XLV.

And the Earth brought forth Grass and Herb, yielding Seed after his Kind and the Tree yielding Fruit, whose Seed was in itself, after his Kind: and God saw that it was good. And the Evening and the Morning were the third Day. And God said, Let there be Lights in the Firmament of the Heaven, to divide the Day from the Night, and let them be for Signs, and for Seasons, and for Days, and Years.

LESSON XLVI.

And let them be for Lights in the Firmament of the Heaven, to give Light upon the Earth: and it was so. And God made two great Lights; the great

Light to rule the Day, and the less-
 er Light to rule the Night: he made
 the Stars also. And God set them in
 the Firmament of the Heaven, to give
 Light upon the Earth, and to rule over
 the Day, and over the Night, and to
 divide the Light from the Darkness:
 And God saw that it was good. And
 the Evening and the Morning were
 the fourth Day.

LESSON XLVII.

And God said, Let the Waters bring
 forth abundantly, the moving Creature
 that hath Life, and Fowl that may fly
 above the Earth, in the open Firma-
 ment of Heaven. And God created
 great Whales, and every living Crea-
 ture that moveth, which the Waters
 brought forth abundantly after their
 Kind, and every winged Fowl after his
 Kind: And God saw that it was good.
 And God blessed them, saying, Be fruit-
 ful, and multiply, and fill the Waters

in the Seas, and let Fowl multiply in the Earth. And the Evening and the Morning were the fifth Day.

LESSON XLVIII.

And God said, Let the Earth bring forth the living Creature after his Kind Cattle, and creeping Thing, and Beasts of the Earth after his Kind : and it was so. And God made the Beast of the Earth after his Kind, and Cattle after their Kind, and every Thing that creepeth upon the Earth, after his Kind. And God saw that it was good.

LESSON XLIX.

And God said, Let us make Man in our Image, after our Likeness, and let them have Dominion over the Fish of the Sea, and over the Fowl of the Air, and over the Cattle, and over all the Earth, and over every creeping Thing that creepeth upon the Earth. So God created Man in his own Image, in the Image of God created he him Male and Female created he them.

and God blessed them, and God said
unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply,
and replenish the Earth, and subdue
it, and have Dominion over the Fish of
the Sea, and over the Fowl of the Air,
and over every living Thing that
creepeth upon the Earth.

LESSON L.

And God said, Behold, I have given
you every Herb bearing Seed, which is
upon the Face of all the Earth, and ev-
ery Tree, in the which is the Fruit of a
Tree yielding Seed: To you it shall be
for Meat. And to every Beast of the
Earth, and to every Fowl of the Air,
and to every Thing that creepeth upon
the Earth, wherein there is Life, I have
given every green Herb for Meat: and
it was so. And God saw every Thing
that he had made, and behold, it was
very good. And the Evening and the
Morning were the sixth Day.

E

TABLE XXIII.

Je'sus	an-oth'er	con-firm'ed
He'rod	An'gel	Peo'ple
be-hold'	Jo'seph	Mul'ti-tude
wor'ship	a-rise'	Wis'dom
say'ing	E'gypt	Know'ledge
troub'led	un-til'	be-cause'
also	de-stroy'	ask'ed
be-fore'	a-rose'	Rich'es
o'ver	Sol'o-mon	Hon'our
in'to	ap-pear'ed	En'e-mies
Ma'ry	un'to	nei'ther
Moth'er	show'ed	thy-self'
be'ing	Mer'cy	may'est
warn'ed	Da'vid	grant'ed
re-turn'	Fa'ther	an'y
Coun'try	Prom'ise	af'ter

LESSON LI.

THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

NOW JESUS was born in the Day of Herod the King: and behold there came wise Men from the East to worship him, saying, Where is he that

is born King of the Jews? for we have
 seen his Star in the East. When He-
 rod heard these Things, he was troub-
 led; and he sent the wise Men, and
 said, Go, and search for the young
 Child, and when ye have found him,
 bring me Word, that I may come and
 worship him also. And when they
 heard the King, they went, and lo, the
 Star which they saw in the East went
 before them, till it came and stood o-
 ver where the Child was.

LESSON LII.

And when they were come into the
 House, they saw the young Child,
 with Mary his Mother: and being
 warned of God in a Dream, that they
 should not return to Herod, they went
 into their own Country another Way.
 And when they were gone, the Angel
 of the Lord came to Joseph in a Dream,
 saying, Arise, and take the young
 Child and his Mother, and flee into

Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee Word; for Herod will seek the young Child to destroy him. Then he arose, and took the Child and his Mother by Night, and went into Egypt, and was there until the Death of Herod.

LESSON LIII.

SOLOMON'S WISH.

AND God appeared unto Solomon and said unto him, Ask what I shall give thee. And Solomon said unto God, Thou hast showed great Mercy unto David my Father, and hast made me to reign in his Stead. Now O Lord God, let thy Promise unto my Father be confirmed: for thou hast made me King over a People, like the Dust of the Earth in Multitude. Give me now Wisdom and Knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this People; for who can judge this thy People that is so great?

LESSON LIV.

And God said to Solomon, Because this was in thy Heart, and thou hast not asked Riches, Wealth, or Honour; nor the Life of thine Enemies, neither yet hast asked long Life; but hast asked Wisdom and Knowledge for thyself, that thou mayest judge my People, over whom I have made thee King: Wisdom and Knowledge is granted unto thee, and I will give thee Riches, and Wealth, and Honour, such as none of the Kings have had, that have been before thee, neither shall any after thee have the like.

TABLE XXIV.

Know'ledge	pre-serve'
Let'ters	Mem'o-ry
great'est	Treas'ure
Bless'ings	af'ter
ev'er	Read'ing
be-stow'ed	Writ'ing
up-on'	ac-quaint'

our-selves'

dis'tant

Fa'thers

a-go'

A'ges

Man-kind'

Brit'on

Cor-res-pond'ence

A-mer'i-ca

Ja-pan'

man'ag-es

Traff'ic

Ro'mans

liv'ed

wor'ship-ped

Mo'ses

E'noch

proph'e-si-ed

Ad'am

Cre-a'tion

Judge'ment

Brit'ain

Chi'na

re-vive'

Na'tions

a-far'

gen'er-al

In'ter-view

con-verse'

to-geth'er

in'to

Ac-quaint'ance

Ho'ly

Scrip'tures

where-in'

ap-point'ed

Ser'vants

an'cient

Dis-cov'er-ies

Pow'er

Jus'tice

Prov'i-dence

Heav'en

ev-er-las'ting

Hap'pi-ness

Im-mor-tal'i-ty

giv'en

sup-port'

im-mor'tal

LESSONS of Words not exceeding five Syllables.

LESSON LV.

THE Knowledge of Letters is one of the greatest Blessings that ever God bestowed upon Man. By this Mean we preserve, for our own Use, through all our Lives, what our Memory would have lost in a few Days, and lay up a rich Treasure of Knowledge for those that shall come after us. By the Art of Reading and Writing, we can sit at Home, and acquaint ourselves of what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, and find what our Fathers did long ago, in the first Ages of Mankind.

LESSON LVI.

By this Mean, a Briton holds Correspondence with his Friend in America, or Japan, and manages all his Traffic. We learn by this Mean, how the old Romans lived, how the Jews worship-

ped: We learn what Moses wrote, what Enoch prophesied, where Adam dwelt, and what he did soon after the Creation; and those who shall live when the Day of Judgement comes may learn by the same Mean, what we now speak, and what we do in Great Britain, or in the Land of China.

LESSON LVII.

In short, the Art of Letters does, as it were, revive all the past Ages of Men, and set them at once upon the Stage, and brings all the Nations from afar, and gives them, as it were, a general Interview: so that the most distant Nations, and distant Ages of Mankind, may converse together, and grow into Acquaintance.

LESSON LVIII.

But the greatest Blessing of all, is the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, wherein God hath appointed his Servants, in ancient Times, to write

rote down the Discoveries which he has
 Adam made of his Power and Justice, his
 Providence and his Grace, that we,
 who live near the End of Time, may
 learn the Way to Heaven, and ever-
 lasting Happiness.

Thus, Letters give us a Sort of Im-
 mortality in this world, and they are
 given us in the Word of God, to sup-
 port our immortal Hope in the next.

TABLE XXV.

In'stant	Vir'tue
Fu-tu'ri-ty	bring'eth
know'est	Pleas'ure
what-so-ev'er	dil'i-gent
re-solv'est	de-feat'eth
quick'ly	Prof-per'i-ty
de-fer'	Suc-cess'
E'ven-ing	in-dus'tri-ous
Morn'ing	At-tend'ants
ac-com'plish	ac-quir'ed
Idle-ness	ris'en
Pa'rent	Pow'er
La'bour	cloth'ed

him-self
 Hon'our
 spok'en
 Cit'y
 stand'eth
 be-fore
 Coun'cil
 e'ven
 un'to
 En'e-my
 thy-self
 Con-tempt'
 up-on
 nei'ther
 de-ride
 an-oth'er
 dan'ger-ous
 Ex-pe'ri-ence
 oth'ers
 Wif'dom
 Fail'ings
 cor-rect
 be-hov'eth

Ca-lam'i-ty
 ear'ly
 for'ti-fy
 Cour'age
 Pa'tience
 may'est
 sup-port
 be-com'ing
 Re's-o-lu'tion
 al-lot'ted
 Por'tion
 hu'man
 E'vil
 Thank's-giv-ing
 med'i-tate
 Si'lence
 Won'ders
 o-ver-flow
 Grat'i-tude
 Lan'guage
 Ad-o-ra'tion
 Ac'tions

Ac-know'ledge-ment

LESSON LIX.

THIS Instant is thine ; the next is in the Womb of Futurity, and thou knowest not what it may bring forth. Whatsoever thou resolvest to do, do it quickly ; defer not till the Evening, what the Morning may accomplish. Idleness is the Parent of Want and Pain ; but the Labour of Virtue bringeth forth Pleasure. The Hand of the diligent defeateth Want ; Prosperity and Success are the industrious Man's Attendants.

LESSON LX.

Who is he that hath acquired Wealth, that hath risen to Power, that hath clothed himself with Honour, that is spoken of in the City with Praise, and that standeth before the King in his Council ? Even he that hath shut out Idleness from his House ; and that hath said unto Sloth, thou art mine Enemy. Boast not of thyself, for it will bring Contempt upon thee ; neither deride another, for it is dangerous.

LESSON LXI.

From the Experience of others, do thou learn Wisdom, and from their Failings correct thine own Faults. It behoveth thee, O Child of Calamity, early to fortify thy Mind with Courage and Patience, that thou mayest support, with a becoming Resolution, thy allotted Portion of human Evil.

Praise the Lord with Songs of Thanksgiving; and meditate in Silence on the Wonders of his Love. Let thy Heart overflow with Gratitude and Acknowledgement; let the Language of thy Lips speak Praise and Adoration; let the Actions of thy Life show thy Love to his Law.

TABLE XXVI.

Sa'cred, con-sid'er, com-mit'ted, De-pos'i-ta-ries, ren'der, Ac-count', Por-tion, al-lot'ted, in-tend'ed, part'ly, Con-cerns', oc'cu-py, Dis-tri-bu'tion, prop-er-ly, be-longs', Hos-pi-tal'i-ty, Pleas'

ure, in-ter-fere', Dif-charge', nec'es-sa-
 ry, Af-fairs', en-croach', up-on', De-vo-
 tion, ev'er-y, Sea'son, Pur'pose, un'der,
 Heav'en.—De-lay', Mor'row, o-ver-
 charge', Bur'den, pre-vent', car'ry-ing,
 a-long', smooth'ly, Morn'ing, Trans-ac-
 tions, fol'lows, car'ries, Lab'y-rinth,
 bus'y, or'der-ly, Ar-range'ment, it-self',
 Dis-po'sal, fur-ren'der-ed, mere'ly, in-
 ci-dents, hud'dled, to-geth'er, Cha'os,
 ad-mits', nei'ther, Re-view'.—In'dus-
 try, Ap-plica'tion, Dil'i-gence, prop'-
 er, Im-prove'ment, ma-te'ri-al, Du-
 ties, en-dow'ed, A-bil'i-ties, Ac-tiv'i-
 ty, ex-ert'ing, un-a-vail'ing, Di-rec'-
 tion, giv'en, ei'ther, tem'po-ral, spir-
 it-u-al, Wel'fare, Hab'its, ea'si-ly, ac-
 quir'ed.—In-cen'tives, stron'gest, Am-
 bi'tion, Du'ty, Em-u-la'tion, Pros'pects,
 Be-gin'ning, af-fords', al-read'y, lan-
 guish, sloth'ful, In-ac'tion, a'ble, quick'-
 en, slug'gish, Cur'rent, ad-vanc'ing,
 on'ly, In'stru-ment, Foun-da'tion, noth'-
 ing, op-po-site, En-joy'ment, re-lax'ed,

fee'ble, in'do-lent.—O'pen-ed, be-fore
 Pru'dence, ad-mon'ish, Tem'per-ance,
 re-strain', Jus'tice, Be-nev'o-lence,
 Grat'i-tude, in-spire', De-vo'tion, Hap-
 pi-ness, pres'ent, Man'sions, e-ter-nal,
 Fe-lic'i-ty, Par'a-dise.

LESSON LXII.

TIME, a SACRED TRUST.

TIME, you ought to consider as a
 sacred Trust, committed to you
 by God; of which you are now the
 Depositaries, and are to render an Ac-
 count for at last. That Portion of it
 which he has allotted you, is intended
 partly for the Concerns of this World,
 and partly for those of the next. Let
 each of these occupy, in the Distribu-
 tion of your Time, that Space which
 properly belongs to it. Let not the
 Hours of Hospitality and Pleasure in-
 terfere with the Discharge of your nec-
 essary Affairs; and let not necessary
 Affairs, encroach upon the Time which

is due to Devotion. To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time for every Purpose under the Heaven.

LESSON LXIII.

If you delay till To-morrow, what ought to be done To-day, you overcharge the Morrow with a Burden which belongs not to it. You load the Wheels of Time, and prevent it from carrying you along smoothly. He who every Morning plans the Transactions of the Day, and follows out that Plan, carries on a Thread which will guide him through the Labyrinth of the most busy Life. The orderly Arrangement of his Time, is like a Ray of Light, which darts itself through all his Affairs. But where no Plan is laid, where the Disposal of Time, is surrendered merely to the Chance of Incidents, all Things lie huddled together in one Chaos, which admits neither of Distribution nor Review.

LESSON LXIV.

INDUSTRY and APPLICATION.

DILIGENCE, Industry, and proper Improvement of Time, are material Duties of the Young. To no Purpose are they endowed with the best Abilities, if they want Activity for exerting them. Unavailing, in this Case will be every Direction that can be given them, either for their temporal or spiritual Welfare. In Youth, the Habits of Industry are most easily acquired.

LESSON LXV

In Youth, the Incentives to it are strongest, from Ambition and from Duty, from Emulation and Hope, from all the Prospects which the Beginning of Life affords. If, dead to these Calls, you already languish in slothful Inaction, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish Current of advancing Years? Industry is not only the In-

strument of Improvement, but the Foundation of Pleasure. Nothing is so opposite to the true Enjoyment of Life, as the relaxed and feeble State of an indolent Mind.

LESSON LXVI.

FEAR the Lord, all the Days of thy Life, and walk in the Paths which he hath opened before thee. Let *Prudence* admonish thee; let *Temperance* restrain thee; let *Justice* guide thy Hand; *Benevolence* warm thy Heart, and *Gratitude* to Heaven inspire thee with Devotion. *These* shall give thee Happiness in thy present State, and at last bring thee to the Mansions of eternal Felicity in the Paradise of God.

TABLE XXVII.

Li'on, form'ed, ver'y, Friend'ship,
al'ways, oth'er, Breth'ren, oft'en, long'-
ed, sin'gly, a-fraid', at-tack', there'fore,
con-tent', pres'ent, Dis'tance, find'ing,

a-part', last'ed, Whis'pers, jeal'ous,
 Quar'el, a-mong', turn'ed, be-gan',
 down'right, Ha'tred, part'ed, in'stant,
 re-pent', Fol'ly, lon'ger, Bod'y, up-
 on', great'est, Fa'ble, teach'es, Dan-
 ger, Dis'cord, list'en, pro-mote', De-
 signs', at-tempt', Dis-putes', dear'est,
 —Farm'er, Law'yer, Neigh'bour, ex-
 press'ing, Con-cern', Some'thing, hap-
 pen-ed, Ox'en, gor'ed, wick'ed, Mis-
 chief, A-mends', cri'ed, be-lieve', hon'-
 est, Fel'low, can'not, sure'ly, re-turn',
 Jus'tice, in-deed', Hon'our's, Par'don,
 Mis-take', kill'ed, al'ters, add'ed, turn-
 ing, in-quire', in'to, af-fair', set'tled,
 with-out', read'y, oth'ers, ex-act' e-
 ven.—For'tune, ac-cord'ing, Plu'tarch,
 vi'o-lent, Con'test, Pow'er, Man-kind',
 un-hap'py, boast'ed, ev'er-y, ex-ter'nal,
 E'vil, re-pli'ed, suf-fi'cient, mis'er-a-
 ble, as-sist'ance, where-as', a'-ble, ren-
 der, com-plete'ly, En-deav'ours, hap-
 py.

LESSON LXVII.

The LION and the BULLS.

FOUR Bulls, who had formed a very strict Friendship, kept always near each other, and fed Side by Side, like four Brethren. The Lion often saw them, and longed to make one of them his Prey. But though he was more than Match for them singly, yet he was afraid to attack them all at once, and therefore, was content for the present to keep his Distance. At last, finding it would be in Vain to hope to catch them apart, while their Friendship lasted, he strove, by Hints and Whispers, to make them jealous of each other, and so raise a Quarrel among them. This Scheme turned out so well, that the Bulls soon began to grow cool and shy, which rose in a short Time to downright Hatred; and so at last they all parted, and kept as far out of each other's Sight as they could. But they had instant cause to

repent of their folly; for the Lion finding that they no longer fed in Body, fell upon them one by one, and made a Prey of them with the greater Ease.

This Fable teaches us the Danger of Discord, and warns us not to listen to the Tales and Whispers of those, who, to promote their own Designs, attempt to sow the Seeds of Strife, and raise Disputes among the dearest Friends.

LESSON LXVIII.

The FARMER and LAWYER.

A Farmer came to a Lawyer, who was his Neighbour, expressing great Concern for Something which he said had just happened. ‘One of your Oxen,’ says he, ‘was gored by a wicked Bull of mine, who is always in Mischief, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you Amends for the Loss: but I hope you will not be too hard upon a poor Man.’

Hard!' cried the Lawyer, 'Why, I believe you are a very honest Fellow, and as such, you cannot surely think it too much to give me one of your own Oxen in return.' 'This would be no more than Justice, to be sure,' said the Farmer, 'but indeed I must beg your Honour's Pardon, for I have made a Mistake. It is your Bull, Sir, that has killed one of my Oxen.' 'Ay, ay, Friend,' says the Lawyer, 'That alters the Case. But I shall go,' added he, (turning short upon his Heels) and inquire into the Affair, and if —, And IF!' said the Farmer, 'Why, the Affair I find would have been settled without an *if*, had you been as ready to do Justice to others, as to exact it from them.'

WHAT YE WOULD THAT OTHERS SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

LESSON LXIX.

FORTUNE and VICE.

FORTUNE and Vice, according to Plutarch, had once a violent Con-

test, which of them had it most in the Power, to make Mankind unhappy. Fortune boasted, that she could take from Men every external Good, and bring upon them every external Evil. Be it so, replied Vice; but this is but no means sufficient to make them miserable without my Assistance; whereas, without yours, I am able to render them completely so; nay, in spite, too, of all your Endeavours, to make them happy.

TABLE XXVIII.

Leop'ard, ver'y, beau'ti-ful, Com'pany, An'i-mals, dif'fer-ent, Spe'cies look'ed, up-on', Con-tempt', boast'ed Va-ri'e-ty, Col'ours, com'ing, whil'pers a-gree', fin'er, Ac-count', wis'er, bet'ter, lit'tle, a-vail', them-selves', Ad-van'tages, For'tune, noth'ing, e'qual, Beau'ty.—Phi-los'o-pher's, Tus'sa-ny, im-mense'ly, Peo'ple, im-ag'in-ed, High-ness, Trans-mu-ta'tion, no'ble, Ve-ne'tian, Fa'vour-ite, not-with-stand'ing, fair'ly, Ques'tion, ask'ed, con-fess', in-

en'u-ous-ly, ac'tu-al, Pos-ses'sion, par-
 c'u-lar, Re-gard', nev'er, fail'ing, Re-
 ceipt', an-oth'er, my-self', mor'row, at-
 tempt', do'ing, ev'er, an'y, triv'i-al, de-
 spise', heart'i-ly, thank'ed, Se-rene',
 im-port'ant, se'cret, strict'ly, ob-serv'-
 ing, pre-scrib'ed, ac-quir'ed, Es-tate'.
 Pow'er, Fa'ble, De-most'he-nes, Lib'-
 er-ty, Coun'try, Dan'ger, mount'ed,
 Kos'trum, pa-thet'ic, or'der, in-cite',
 Coun'try-men, a-gainst', Phil'ip, Mac'-
 don, see'ing, at-tend'ed, con'tra-ry,
 look'ing, else'where, whol'ly, tak'en,
 Chil'dren, chang'ed, Ce'res, un-der-
 tak'en, Jour'ney, Swal'low, Meet'ing,
 Riv'er, a-cross', o'ver, Or'a-tor, stop'-
 ping, As-sem'bly, cri'ed, an'swer-ed,
 in-di-g-na-tion, at-tend', id'dle, Sto'ries,
 en-tire'ly, re-gard'less, threat'ens, re-
 solv'ed, hence'forth, with-draw', Pro-
 tection, rath'er, in-quire', pre-vent',
 your-selves', be-com'ing, a-sham'ed,
 Re-proof', dur'ing, Re-main'der, Ha-
 rangue'.

LESSON LXX.

The Fox And the LEOPARD.

A Very beautiful Leopard was one Day in Company with some Animals of different Species: He looked upon them with an Air of Contempt and boasted very much of the Variety and fine Colours of the Spots upon his Skin. A Fox, an Animal which does not want Sense, coming up to him whispers in his Ear, 'Boast as much of your Skin as you please; we all agree that it is finer than ours; but are you on that Account, the wiser or better? Little Minds avail themselves of the Advantages of Fortune; but let them learn, that Nothing is equal to the Beauty of the Mind.

LESSON LXXI.

The PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

ONE of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, was so immensely rich, that most People imagined his Highness had

found out the grand Art of Transmutation. A noble Venetian, who was a Favourite in that Court, notwithstanding his Fortune was but small, one Day fairly put the Question, and asked the Duke, if he had found out the Philosopher's Stone, or not? My Friend, said the Duke, to confess the Truth ingenuously, I am in the actual Possession of it; and, as I have a particular Regard for you, I will give you the never failing Receipt in a few Words: *I never ask another to do that which I can do myself; I never put off till To-morrow what may be done To-day; I never attempt doing two Things at one Time; nor do I ever think any Gain so trivial as to despise it.* The Venetian heartily thanked his Serene Highness, for so important a Secret; and, by strictly observing the Rules prescribed, acquired a great Estate.

LESSON LXXII.

The POWER of FABLE.

THE great Demosthenes, one Day, when the Liberty of his Country

was in Danger, mounted the Rostrum and made a very pathetic Speech upon the Danger of the State, in order to incite his Countrymen to take up Arms against Philip King of Macedon. But seeing that he was not attended to, but that, on the contrary, the People were looking elsewhere, and wholly taken up with the Sports of the Children; he changed his Tone, and went on thus: Ceres had undertaken a Journey in Company with a Swallow and an Eel, but meeting with a River in their Way, the Eel swam across, and the Swallow flew over it.—The Orator stopping at these Words, the whole Assembly cried out, And what did Ceres do;—What did she do, answered Demosthenes; Ceres, full of Indignation at seeing her People attend to idle Stories, and entirely regardless of the Danger that threatens them, has resolved henceforth to withdraw from them her Protection. Why did not you rather inquire by what Means you might prevent your-

elves from becoming the Slaves of Philip? The Assembly, ashamed at this reproach, during the Remainder of the Harangue, attended to Nothing but the Orator.

TABLE XXIX.

Containing the most difficult words in the four following Lessons.

In-vit'ing, or'der-ed, pre-par'ed, ob-serv'ed, Neigh'bour, Stran'ger, Kitch'en, Dain'ties, e-nough', wag'ged, wa'er-ed, gath'er-ed, yelp'ing, Liq'uer, re-mem'ber, mod'er-ate, Ex-pec-ta-tions, dis-ap-point'ed.—Perch'ed, Ren'ard, Re-cour'se', ap-proach'ed, Couf'in, con-vinc'ed, Clutch'es, pro-claim'ed, Some'thing, hum'ble wheth'er.—Sur-feit-ed, feast'ing, lux-u'ri-ous-ly, Car-case, seiz'ed, vi'o-lent, dan'ger-ous, Dis-or'der, For'est, Re-spect's, Oc-ca'sion, ex-cept', ill-na'tur-ed, ma-li'cious, Op-por-tu-ni-ty, In-grat'i-tude, Dis-af-fec-tion, Maj'es-ty, In-vec'tive, Ac-cu-sa-tion, Coun-te-nance, re-tort'ed, Lip-s'er-vice, pre-tend'ed, Loy'al-ty, ne-glect'ing, Com'pli-ments, em-ploy'ed,

Phy-si'cians, in-fal'li-ble, Rem'e-dy
 Di-sease', hap'pi-ly, in-form'ed, Stom'-
 ach, pro-pos'ed, de-ter'min-ed, Ex-
 per'i-ment, Op-e-ra-tion, per-form'ing
 far-cas'tic, whis'per-ed, med'i-tate
 Mis'chief. Tar'ta-ry, Prog'ress, No'bles
 Der'vis, who-ev'er, Piec'es, con-fid'er-
 ed, Court'iers, sat-is-fi-ed, en-grav'ed
 Sur'geon, pois-on-ed, Lan'cet, im-me-
 diate-ly, Con-fu'sion, in-quir'ed, prof'-
 trate, con-fess'ed, par'don-ed, Con-
 tempt'.

LESSON LXXIII.

The DOG invited to SUPPER.

A Person inviting a Friend to sup-
 per with him one Evening, had or-
 dered some handsome Dishes to be
 prepared. His Dog, who observed this,
 thought, that now would be a good
 Time for him to invite a Neighbour
 Dog, a Friend of his own, to partake
 of the good Cheer. He did so, and
 led the Stranger Dog into the Kitchen,
 where he saw mighty good Things get-
 ting ready. Thinks he, this is rare!

I shall fill my Belly purely by and by with some of these Dainties! I'll eat enough to last me a Week! O how nicely I shall feed! While he stood, and thought thus with himself, his Tail wagged, and his Chops watered very much. This drew the Eyes of the Cook towards him; who, seeing a strange Cur, with his Eyes intent upon the Meat, stole softly behind him, and, taking him up by the two hind Legs, threw him out of the Window into the Street. The hard Stones gave him a very severe Stroke, and he was almost stunned by the Fall; but, having gathered his Legs again, he ran yelping and crying Half the Length of the Street. The Noise he made brought a Crowd of other Dogs about him; who, knowing that he had been at the Supper, began to inquire how he had fared. O, rarely, says he, I never was better served in my Life: but, indeed, we drank rather a little too hard. For my Part, I was so much in Liquor,

that I scarce remember which Way I got out of the House.

It's always best to be moderate in our Expectations, lest we be disappointed.

TO ABRAHAM LESSON LXXIV.

THE COCK and FOX.

A Cock having perched among the Branches of a lofty Tree, crowed aloud, so that a Fox, which was in quest of his Prey, came to the Place. But Renard, finding he could not come at the Cock by Reason of the Height of the Tree, had Recourse to Cunning, in order to decoy him down: so he approached the Tree. Cousin, says he, I am glad to see you; but, at the same Time, I must tell you, I am not easy at the Place, as I cannot pay my Respects to you in a better Manner. Pray, dear Cousin, come down, and let me embrace you. Indeed, Cousin, said the Cock, to tell you the Truth, I do not think it is safe to venture myself upon the Ground; for though I am convinced how much you are my Friend, yet I may have the

ill Luck to fall into the Clutches of some other Beast ; and what would become of me then ? O dear, says Kenard, do not you know that Peace has been lately proclaimed between all Kinds of Birds and Beasts, and that we are for the future to live in the utmost Love. All this while the Cock seemed to stretch out his Neck, as if he saw Something at a Distance. Cousin, says the Fox, what is that you are looking at so much ? Why, says the Cock, I think I see a Pack of Hounds yonder, a little Way off. O then, says the Fox, your humble Servant, I must be gone. Not so fast, I pray you dear Cousin, says the Cock, I am just a coming down to you ; sure you are not afraid of Dogs in this Time of Peace. No, no, says he ; but ten to one whether they have heard it proclaimed.

LESSON LXXIV.

The Sick LION, the FOX, and the WOLF.

A LION, having surfeited himself with feasting too luxuriously on

the Carcase of a wild Boar, was seized with a violent and dangerous Disorder. The Beasts of the Forest flocked in great Numbers to pay their Respects to him upon the Occasion, and scarce one was absent, except the Fox. The Wolf, an ill-natured and malicious Beast, seized this Opportunity to accuse the Fox of Pride, Ingratitude, and Disaffection to his Majesty. In the midst of this Invective, the Fox entered, who, having heard Part of the Wolf's Accusation, and observing the Lion's Countenance to be kindled into Wrath, thus excused himself, and retorted upon his Accuser: I see many here, who, with mere Lip-service, have pretended to shew you their Loyalty; but for my Part, from the Moment I heard of your Majesty's Illness, neglecting useless Compliments, I employed myself Day and Night to inquire among the most learned Physicians for an infallible Remedy for your Disease, and have at Length happily been inform-

ed of one. It is a Plaster made of a Part of a Wolf's Skin, taken warm from his Back, and laid to your Majesty's Stomach. This Remedy was no sooner proposed, than it was determined that the Experiment should be tried; and, whilst the operation was performing, the Fox, with a sarcastic Smile, whispered this useful Maxim in the Wolf's Ear:—If you would be safe from Harm yourself, learn for the future not to meditate Mischief against others.

LESSON LXXVI.

AN ADVICE.

A Certain Cham of Tartary going a Progress with his Nobles, was met by a Dervis, who cried, with a loud Voice, *Whoever will give me one hundred Pieces of Gold, I will give him an Advice.* The Cham ordered him the Sum: upon which the Dervis said, *Begin Nothing of which thou hast not well considered the End.*

The Courtiers, upon hearing this plain Sentence, smiled, and said with a Sneer, *The Dervis is well paid for his Maxim.* But the King was so well satisfied with the Answer, that he ordered it to be written in golden Letters in several Places of his Palace, and engraved on all his Plate. Not long after, the King's Surgeon was bribed to kill him with a poisoned Lancet, at the Time he let Blood of him. One Day, when the King's Arm was bound, and the fatal Lancet in the Surgeon's Hand, he read on the Bason, *Begin Nothing of which thou hast not well considered the End.*—He immediately started, and let the Lancet fall out of his Hand. The King observed his Confusion, and inquired the Reason. The Surgeon fell prostrate, confessed the whole Affair, and was pardoned. The Cham, turning to his Courtiers, who heard the Advice with Contempt, told them, *That Counsel could not be too much valued, which had saved a King's Life.*

LESSON LXXVII.

Our Duty to GOD and our NEIGHBOUR.

(Strength,

LOVE GOD with all your Soul and
 With all your Heart and Mind;
 And love your *Neighbour* as yourself,
 Be faithful, just, and kind.

Deal with another as you'd have
 Another deal with you;
 And what you would not chuse to bear,
 Be sure you never do.

LESSON LXXVIII.

PLENTEOUS REDEMPTION.

David has said, and sung it sweet,
 That God with Mercy is replete;
 And thus I'll say, and thus I'll sing,
 In Rapture unto Christ my King.

King of my Heart, and my Desires,
 Which all my Gratitude inspires;
 Bids me be great, and glorious still,
 And so I must, and so I will.

LESSON LXXIX.

A SONG OF PRAISE.

My God, how endless is thy Love!

*Thy Gifts are ev'ry Ev'ning new;
And Morning Mercies from above,
Gently distil like early Dew.*

*Thou spread'st the Curtains of the Night,
Great Guardian of my sleeping Hours;
Thy sov'reign Word restores the Light,
And quickens all my drowsy Pow'rs.*

*I yield my Pow'rs to thy Command,
To thee I consecrate my Days;
Perpetual Blessings from thy Hand,
Demand perpetual Songs of Praise.*

LESSON LXXX.

The Thief.

*Why should I deprive my Neighbour,
Of his Goods against his Will?
Hands were made for honest Labour,
Not to plunder or to steal.*

'Tis a foolish self-deceiving,
 By such Tricks to hope for Gain:
 All that's ever got by thieving,
 Turns to Sorrow, Shame, and Pain.
 Have not Eve and Adam taught us,
 Their sad Profit to compute?
 To what dismal State they brought us,
 When they stole forbidden Fruit?

LESSON LXXXI.

Against IDLENESS and MISCHIEF.

How doth the little busy Bee,
 Improve each shining Hour,
 And gather Honey all the Day,
 From ev'ry op'ning Flow'r.

How skilfully she builds her Cell!
 How neat she spreads the Wax!
 And labours hard to store it well,
 With the sweet Food she makes.

In Works of Labour, or of Skill,
 I would be busy too;
 For Satan finds some Mischief still,
 For idle Hands to do.

In Books, or Works, or healthful Play,
 Let my first Years be past;
 That I may give for ev'ry Day,
 Some good Account at last.

LESSON LXXXII.

The CHILD'S COMPLAINT.

Why should I love my Sport so well,
 So constant at my Play? (Hell,
 And lose the Thoughts of Heav'n and
 And then forget to pray.

What do I read my Bible for,
 But, Lord, to learn thy Will?
 And shall I daily know thee more,
 And less obey thee still?

How senseless is my Heart and wild?
 How vain are all my Thoughts?
 Pity the Weakness of a Child,
 And pardon all my Faults.

Make me thy heav'nly Voice to hear,
 And let me love to pray,
 Since God will lend a gracious Ear,
 To what a Child can say.

LESSON LXXXIII.

A MORNING SONG.

My God, who mak'st the Sun to know;
 His proper Hour to rise,
 And to give Light to all below,
 Dost send him round the Skies.

When from the Chambers of the East,
 His Morning Race begins;
 He never tires, nor stops to rest,
 But round the World he shines.

So, like the Sun would I fulfil
 The Bus'ness of the Day:
 Begin my Work betimes, and still
 March on my heav'nly Way.

Give me, O Lord, thy heav'nly Grace,
 Nor let my Soul complain;
 That the young Morning of my Days,
 Has all been spent in vain.

LESSON LXXXIV.

A DIVINE SONG.

How glorious is our heav'nly King,
 Who reigns above the Sky!
 How shall a Child presume to sing
 His dreadful Majesty!

How great his Pow'r is none can tell
 Nor think how large his Grace :
 Not Men below, nor Saints that dwell
 On high before his Face.

Nor Angels that stand round the Lord
 Can search his secret Will ;
 But they perform his heav'nly Word
 And sing his Praises still.

'Then let me join this holy Train,
 And my first Off'rings bring.
 Th' eternal God will not disdain
 To hear an Infant sing.

My Heart resolves, my Tongue obeys,
 And Angels shall rejoice,
 To hear their mighty Maker's Praise
 Sound from a feeble Voice.

LESSON LXXXV.

THE EXCELLENCY OF THE BIBLE.
 Great God, with wonder and with praise,
 On all thy Works I look :
 But still thy Wisdom, Pow'r, and Grace,
 Shine brighter in thy Book.

The Stars that in their Courses roll,
 Have much Instruction giv'n;
 But thy good Word informs my Soul,
 How I may climb to Heav'n.

The Fields provide me Food, and show
 The Goodness of the Lord;
 But Fruits of Life, and Glory grow,
 In thy most blessed Word.

Here are my choicest Treasures hid,
 Here my best Comfort lies;
 Here my desires are satisfy'd,
 And hence my Hopes arise.

Lord, make me understand thy Law,
 Show what my Faults have been:
 And from thy Gospel let me draw,
 Pardon for all my Sin.

Then let me love my Bible more,
 And take a fresh Delight,
 By Day to read these Wonders o'er,
 And meditate by Night.

HAB. iii. 17, 18.

What tho' no Flow'rs the Fig-tree clothe
Though Vines their Fruit deny;
The Labour of the Olive fail,
And Fields no Meat supply?

Tho' from the Fold, with sad Surprise
My Flock cut off I see;
Though Famine pine in empty Stalls
Where Herds were wont to be?

Yet in the Lord will I be glad,
And glory in his Love;
In him I'll joy, who will the God,
Of my Salvation prove.

He to my tardy Feet shall lend,
The Swiftneſs of the Roe;
Till rais'd on high, I ſafely dwell,
Beyond the Reach of Woe.

God is the Treafure of my Soul,
The Source of laſting Joy,
A Joy which Want ſhall not impair,
Nor Death itſelf deſtroy.

LESSON LXXXVII.

PROV. iii. 13—17.

O happy is the Man who hears
 Instruction's warning Voice;
 And who celestial Wisdom makes
 His early, only Choice!

For she has Treasures greater far
 Than East or West unfold;
 And her Rewards more precious are
 Than all their Stores of Gold.

In her right Hand she holds to View
 A Length of happy Days;
 Riches, with splendid Honours join'd,
 Are what her left displays.

She guides the Young with Innocence
 In Pleasure's Paths to tread:
 A Crown of Glory she bestows
 Upon the hoary Head.

According as her Labours rise,
 So her Rewards increase:
 Her Ways are Ways of Pleasantness,
 And all her Paths are Peace.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

HOSEA vi. 1—4.

Come, let us to the Lord our God,
With contrite Hearts, return;
Our God is gracious, nor will leave
The desolate to mourn.

His Voice commands the Tempest forth
And stills the stormy Wave;
And tho' his Arm be strong to smite,
'Tis also strong to save.

Long hath the Night of Sorrow reign'd,
The Dawn shall bring us Light;
God shall appear, and we shall rise
With Gladness in his Sight.

Our Hearts, if God we seek to know,
Shall know him, and rejoice;
His coming, like the Morn shall be,
Like Morning Songs his Voice.

As Dew upon the tender Herb,
Diffusing Fragrance round;
As Show'rs that usher in the Spring,
And cheer the thirsty Ground;

So shall his Presence bless our Souls;
 And shed a joyful Light;
 That hallow'd Morn shall chase away
 The Sorrows of the Night.

LESSON LXXXIX.

The ROSE.

How fair is the Rose; what a beautiful Flow'r;
 The Glory of April and May?
 But the Leaves are beginning to fade in an Hour,
 And they wither and die in a Day.

Yet the Rose has one powerful Virtue to boast,
 Above all the Flow'rs of the Field:
 When it's Leaves are all dead, and fine Colours
 are lost,
 Still how sweet a Perfume it will yield.

So frail is the Youth, and the Beauty of Men,
 Tho' they bloom, and look gay like the Rose;
 But all our fond Care to preserve them is vain;
 Time kills them as fast as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my Youth or my Beauty,
 Since both of them wither and fade:
 But gain a good Name, by well-doing my Duty;
 This will scent like a Rose when I'm dead,

A SUMMER EVENING.

How fine has the Day been, how bright was the Sun
 How lovely and joyful the Course that he run,
 Tho' he rose in a Mist, when his Race he begun
 And there follow'd some Droppings of Rain?
 But now the fair Traveller's come to the West,
 His rays are all Gold, and his Beauties are best;
 He paints the Sky gay as he sinks to his Rest,
 And foretels a bright rising again.

Just such is the Christian: his Course he begins,
 Like the Sun in a Mist, while he mourns for his Sins,
 And melts into Tears: then he breaks out and
 And travels his heavenly Way; (shines,
 But when he comes nearer to finish his Race,
 Like a fine setting Sun, he looks richer in Grace,
 And gives a sure Hope at the End of his Days,
 Of rising in brighter Array.

LESSON XCI.

LEARNING,—A HYMN.

Come, come with emulative Strife,
 To learn the Way, the Truth, and Life,
 Which Jesus is in one.
 In all sound Doctrine he proceeds,
 From Alpha to Omega leads,
 Ev'n Spirit, Sire, and Son.

Sure of th' exceeding great Reward,
 'Midst all your Learning, learn the Lord,

This was thy Doctrine, Paul;
 And this thy Lecture should persuade,
 Tho' thou hadst more of human Aid,
 Than thy blest Brethren all.

Humanity's a charming Thing,
 And ev'ry Science of the Ring,
 Good is the classic Lore;
 For these are Helps along the Road,
 That leads to Zion's blest abode,
 And heav'nly Muse's Store.

But greater still in each Respect,
 He that communicates direct,
 The Tutor of the Soul;
 Who, without Pain, Degrees, or Parts,
 While he illuminates our Hearts,
 Can teach at once the whole.

LESSON XCII.

PRAISE for CREATION and PROVIDENCE.

Sing th' almighty Power of God,
 That made the Mountains rise;
 That spread the flowing Seas abroad,
 And built the lofty Skies.

Sing the Wisdom that ordain'd
 The Sun to rule the Day:
 The Moon shines full at his Command,
 And all the Stars obey.

Sing the Goodness of the Lord,
 That fill'd the Earth with Food;
 He form'd the Creatures with his Word,
 And then pronounc'd them good.

Lord, how thy Wonders are display'd,
Where-e'er I turn mine Eyes!
If I survey the Ground I tread,
Or gaze upon the Skies,
There's not a Plant or Flow'r below,
But makes thy Glory known;
And Clouds arise, and Tempests blow,
By Order from thy Throne.

Creatures, as num'rous as they be,
Are subject to thy Care;
There's not a Place where we can flee,
But God is present there.

In Heav'n he shines with Beams of Love,
With Wrath in Hell beneath;
'Tis on his Earth I stand or move,
And 'tis his Air I breathe.

His Hand is my perpetual Guard,
He keeps me with his Eye,
Why should I then forget the Lord,
Who is for ever nigh?

LESSON XCIII.

Now those that seal'd were, Ne-he-mi-ah the Tir-sha-
tha, the son of Hach-a-li-ah, and Zid-ki-jah, Se-ra-i-ah, A-
za-ri-ah, Jer-e-mi-ah, Pa-mur, A-ma-ri-ah, Mal-chi-jah, Hat-
tush, She-ba-ni-ah, Mal-luch, Ha-rim, Mer-e-moth, O-ba-di-
ah, Dan-iel, Gin-ne-thon, Ba-ruch, Me-shul-lam, A-bi-jah
Mi-ja-min, Ma-a-zi-ah, Bil-ga-i, She-ma-i-ah; these were
the Priests.

And the Le-vites: both Jesh-u-a the son of A-za-ni-ah
Bin-nu-i of the sons of He-na-dad, Kad-mi-el; and thei

Breth-ren, She-ba-ni-ah, Ho-di-jah, Ke-li-ta, Pe-la-i-ah, Ha-nan, Mi-cha, Re-hob, Ha-sha-bi-ah, Zac-cur, She-re-bi-ah, She-ba-ni-ah, Ho-di-jah, Ba-ni, Be-ni-nu.

The chief of the Peo-ple: Pa-rosi, Pa-nath-mo-ab, E-lam, Zat-thu, Ba-ni, Bun-ni, Az-gad, Be-ba-i, Ad-o-ni-jah, Big-va-i, A-din, A-ter, Hiz-ki-jah, Az-zur, Ho-di-jah, Ha-shum, Be-za-i, Ha-riph, An-a-thoth, Ne-ba-i, Mag-plash, Me-shul-lam, He-zir, Me-she-za-be-el, Ze-dok, Jad-dua, Pe-da-ti-ah, Ha-nan, A-na-i-ah, Ho-she-a, Ha-na-ni-ah, Ha-shub, Hale-lo-hesh, Pi-le-ha, Sho-bek, Re-hum, Ha-shab-nah, Ma-a-le-i-ah, and A-hi-jah, Ha-nan, A-nan, Mal-uch, Ha-rim, Ba-a-nah.

TABLE OF

WORDS *having silent Letters, and other Difficulties in Reading, with additional exercises of spelling.*

Ache, chalm, scheme, chyle, choir, chord, chough, quench, schism, yacht, phlegm, sphere, dough, mosque, knife, dumb, phrase, debt, doubt, rheum, psalm, rhyme, hour, isle, heir, scene, knave, vague, caught, thwart, hymn, chalk, plague, bough, weigh, plough, neigh, feign, rough, laugh, lough, gaol, few, risque, lamb, thyme, realm, plumb, burgh, beau, myrrh, kiln, gnaw, gnat, sigh, wrath, high, once, wreck, ghost, draught, league, wrong, nymph.

So-cial, spa-cious, fac-tious, right-eous, pa-tient, anx-ious, gor-geous, con-science, ques-tion, sa-tiate, rhu-barb, ech-o, chol-er, dis-tich, is-land, stom-ach, isth-mus, asth-ma, sched-ule, vis-count, vict-uals, spec-tre, diph-thong, a-cre, cen-tre, or-phan, hy-phen, chin-cough, fur-lough, mus-cle, plithif-ic, o-ocean, heir-ess.

In-dict, as-sign, re-ceipt, an-tique, arra-ign, pas-serre, cham-paign, cha-made, cha-grin, bur-lesque, ga-zette, ha-rangue, ca-tarrh, e-nough, ac-compt, be-nign, in-trigue, out-weigh.

Sump-tu-ous, ren-dez-vous, ap-oph-thegm, di-a-phragm, pa-tri-arch, an-ar-chy, chym-i-cal, cat-a-logue, ep-i-taph, tech-ni-cal.—As-so-ciate, de-pre-ciate, dis-sen-sious, de-fi-cience, es-sen-tial, ju-di-cial, mu-si-cian, chi-rur-geon, se-pul-chral, co-er-cion.—Dis-ha-bille, deb-au-chee.

Head, face, ears, eyes, nose, mouth, lips, tongue, teeth, gums, jaws, throat, chin, cheeks, brows, hair, skull, brain, neck, arms, hands, thumbs, fingers, knuckles, nails, shoulders, elbows, wrists, back, breast, sides, ribs, thighs, joints, knees, legs, feet, heels, toes, ankles, skin, bones, veins, blood, nerves, heart, lungs.

Mutton, beef, veal, lamb, fowl, fish, flesh, eggs, hens, chickens, salt, broth, soup, mustard, pepper, pudding, tart, pie, herring, sauce, steak, bacon, pork, pottage, gruel, honey, gravy, vinegar, malt, salmon, trout, eel, ham, ale, beer, porter, whisky, rum, brandy, gin, shrub, wine, punch, milk, butter, cheese, curd, whey, cream, loaf, bun, bread, cake, meal, pease, beans, wheat, oats, barley, rye, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, potatoes, onions, leeks, cabbage, cauliflower, greens, parsley, cresses, turnips, carrots, berries, apples, pears, cherries, plums.

Tobacco, snuff, soap, starch, blue, pins, needles, pen, ink, inkhorn, desk, table, paper, parchment, vellum, pounce, pencil, square, roller, folder, seal, wax, wafers, pen-case, razor, strap, hone, powder, pomatum, comb, hat, wig, bonnet, nightcap, stock, shirt, shift, napkin, handkerchief, coat, waistcoat, petticoat, gown, stays, buttons, breeches, garters, stockings, shoes, boots, spurs, buckles, ruffe, tucker, ribbon, gloves, muff, mittens, apron, shawl, tippet, cloak.

Cupboard, chair, shelf, porringer, trencher, plates, salt-cellar, spoon, knife, fork, bowl, tankard, glass, bottle, basket, bed, cradle, bolster, pillow, blankets, sheets, carpet, tablecloth, towel, curtains, chimney, grate, tongs, shovel, poker, candlestick, snuffers, extinguisher, lamp, lantern, chest, lock, key, hinges, trunk, drawers, press, basin, looking-glass, pot, potlid, pan, fryingpan, ladle, fender, fleshhook, brander, girdle, mortar, pestle, kettle, tray, spit, jack, besom, brush, picture, clock, watch, canister, saucer, cup, mug, jug.

Advocate, Apothecary, Architect, Attorney, Auctioneer, Baker, Banker, Barber, Baronet, Blacksmith, Bookbinder, Bookseller, Brewer, Butler, Candlemaker, Carpenter, Carrier, Carter, Carver, Clockmaker, Collector, Combmaker, Commissary, Cooper, Coppersmith, Currier, Cutler, Doctor,

Draper, Factor, Farmer, Fiddler, Fiscal, Flether, Founder, Gardener, Gauger, Gilder, Glazier, Glover, Grocer, Hairdresser, Hatter, Heritor, Innkeeper, Ironmonger, Jeweller, Joiner, Lawyer, Lintdresser, Magistrate, Mason, Mercer, Merchant, Messenger, Miller, Milliner, Minister, Moderator, Nailer, Notary, Painter, Papermaker, Perfumer, Physician, Plasterer, Plumber, Porter, Postmaster, Preses, Printer, Provost, Rector, Saddler, Sailor, Sheriff, Shoemaker, Skinner, Slater, Stabler, Stationer, Supervisor, Surgeon, Tailor, Tanner, Tobacconist, Townclerk, Treasurer, Turner, Vintner, Watchmaker, Weaver, Wheelwright, Wigmaker, Wright, Writer.

P A R T III.

Some Observations on the Principles of the English Language.

WHAT is a Letter? A Mark or Character.

How many Letters are there in the English Language? Twenty-six.

How are they divided? Into Vowels and Consonants.

What is a Vowel? A Letter which makes a perfect sound of itself.

How many Vowels are there? Seven; a, e, i, o, u, w, y.

How many Sounds has *a*? Five; as in made, glad, harm, all, want.

How many Sounds has *e*? Four; as in here, men, there, her. (*bur.*)

How many Sounds has *i*? Five; as in mind, king, machine, first, gird. (*furst, gerd.*)

How many Sounds has *o*? Five; as in hope, not, storm, do, month. (*munth.*)

How many Sounds has *u*? Five; as in tune, tun, bush, busy, bury. (*bixy, bery.*)

How many Sounds has *ew*? Two; as in war, few.

How many Sounds has *y*? Three; as in by, mercy, myrrh. (*mur.*)

Righteous (*ritshus*, or *rityus*.) opinion (*opinyun.*) women (*swimen.*) nature (*natsbur*, or *natyur.*) once (*ewins* or *avons.*) few (*fo.*) sure (*shure.*)

What is a Consonant? A Letter which cannot be sound ed, or but imperfectly, without a Vowel.

How many Consonants are there? Nineteen; b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

How many Sounds has *ch*? Two; as in church, chaise.

What does *ch* sound in church? *Tʃ*.

What does *ch* sound in chaise? *Sʃ*.

How many Sounds has *x*? Three; as in extract, examine, Xenophon.

What does *x* sound in extract? *Ks*.

What does *x* sound in examine? *Gz*.

What does *x* sound in Xenophon? *Z*.

How many Sounds has *c*? Two; as in cost, city.

What does *c* sound in cost? *K*.

What does *c* sound in city? *S*. (also before *e*, and *y*.)

How many Sounds has *g*? Two; as in go, gesture.

What does *g* sound in go? *G*.

What does *g* sound in gesture? *J*.

How many Sounds has *s*? Three; as in thus, was, pleasure.

What does *s* sound in thus? *S*. †

What does *s* sound in was? *Z*.

What does *s* sound in pleasure? *Zb*.

How many Sounds has *th*? Two; as in thin, thine.

What does *gh* and *ph* commonly sound? *F*; as in laugh, phrase. (*laf, fraze*.)

What does *ce*, *ci*, *fi*, † and *ti*, generally sound, when placed before one or two Vowels? *Sh*; as in ocean, social, pension, nation. (*Oshan, soshal, Sc.*)

What is a Diphthong, or double Vowel? Two Vowels meeting in the same Syllable; as *ea* in Sea-son.

How are Diphthongs divided? Into proper and improper.

* The exact Power of the Letters is understood.

† *S* between two Vowels commonly sounds *Z*; as in *de- fire, rose*

‡ *Si*, when placed between two Vowels, commonly sound *Zb*; as in *vision, confusion*, (*vizhun, confuzhun.*)

When is a Diphthong proper? When both the Vowels are sounded; as *oi* in join, *oy* in Joy, *ou* in Sound, *ow* in now, *ui* in quire.

When is a Diphthong improper? When only one of the Vowels is sounded; as *e* in head, *a* in draw.

What is a Triphthong or triple Vowel? Three Vowels meeting in the same Syllable; as *eau* in beauty, *ieu* in lieu, *iew* in view, *wai* in wait.

Of Double Vowels.

How many Sounds has *aa*? Two; as in Aaron, Isaac.

- ai 1. Air.
- ao 2. Gaol, Pharaoh.
- au 3. Taught, laugh, gauge.
- aw 1. Draw.
- ay 1. Day.
- ea 5. Great, heart, teach, head, earth.
- ee 2. See, e'er.
- ei 5. Reign, seize, heifer, height, teint.
- ed 3. People, feoff, George.
- eu 1. Deuce.
- ew 2. Few, shew.
- ey 4. Prey, key, parley, eyre.
- ie 4. Chief, friend, lie, sieve.
- oa 2. Goat, broad.
- oe 2. Foe, shoe.
- oi 1. Join.
- oo 3. Door, book, blood.
- ou 7. Thought, sound, four, cough, could, you, touch.
- ow 2. Crow, how.
- oy 1. Boy.
- ua 5. Square, quack, quart, qualm, guard.
- ue 6. Queme, quench, due, quern, guest, rue.
- ui 6. Guide, build, suit, quire, quirk, quick.
- uo 1. Quote.
- uy 1. Buy.

Of Triple Vowels.

eau eye ieu iew uai uea uee uoi uoy

Beauty, beau; eye, lieu, view, quail, quean, queen, quois, buoy.

What is a Syllable? Any perfect sound.

How do you know what number of Syllables are in a Word? From the Number of Vowels it contains.

Are there always as many Syllables in a Word, as there are Vowels in it? Always, unless two Vowels meet, and make a Diphthong; as *ai* in aim, three a Triphthong; as *ieu* in lieu, or silent *e* be added; as in love, or inserted; as in lovely.What is the Use of silent *e*? It lengthens the Sound of the preceding Vowel, as *u* in tune; it softens *c*, and *g*, as in *thence*, *wedge*; or, it is added by custom, as in *some*, *give*.

What is meant by Accent? Accent [^] is the raising of the Voice upon a Syllable in a Word: or, it is a remarkable Stress of the Voice upon a Syllable in a Word.

What is Emphasis? Emphasis is the raising or depressing of the Voice upon a Word, or Words, in a Sentence.

What are the Names of the principal Stops, or Points, used in reading? Comma [,] Semicolon [;] Colon [:] Period [.] Interrogation [?] Admiration [!] Parenthesis [()]

How long ought you to stop at each of them? At a Comma; as long as you may tell *one*, or give one *Beat*.—Semicolon; *one, two*.—Colon; *one, two, three*.—Period, Interrogation, Admiration; *one, two, three, four*.—Parenthesis; (both before and after it) *one*.Hyphen (-) joins Syllables or Words together; as *command*, *God-head*.Apostrophe (') denotes the Omission of a Letter or Letters; as *I'm*, for *I am*; *you'll*, for *you will*.

Quotation (" ") shows that a passage is literally transcribed from another Author.

A short Exercise on the Principles.

How many Syllables, or distinct Sounds, are there in considered? Four; con-sid-er-ed.

How do you know that there are four Syllables in *considered*? Because there are four Vowels in it.

Point them out. *O* in *con*, *i* in *sid*, *e* in *er*, and *e* in *ed*.

Which is the accented Syllable? *Sid*.

How do you know that the Accent is upon *sid*? Because there is most Stress laid upon it, in pronouncing the Word.

What does *o* in *con* sound like? *O* in not.

What does *i* in *sid* sound like? *I* in King, or fit.

What does *e* in *er* sound like? *E* in her.

What does *e* in *ed* sound like? *E* in men.

How many Syllables are there in *Daughter*? Two; Daugh-ter.

How do you know that there are only two Syllables, when there are three Vowels in it? Because *au* is a Diphthong, or double Vowel.

What kind of a Diphthong is *au*? An improper Diphthong.

How do you know that *au* is an improper Diphthong? Because only one of the Vowels is sounded.

Which of them is it? The *a*.

What does *a* in *Daughter* sound like? *A* in all.

What does *e* in *ter* sound like? *E* in her.

Point out the silent letters in *Daughter*. *Ugh*.

How many Syllables are there in *Chincough*? Two; Chin-cough.

Which Syllable is accented? *Chin*.

What does *ch* in *Chin* sound? *Tsh*; like *ch* in Church.

What does *i* in *Chin* sound like? *I* in King.

What is *ou* in *cough*? An improper Diphthong.

Which of the Vowels is sounded? The *o*.

What does *o* in *cough* sound like? *O* in not.

What does *gh* in *cough* sound? *F*; like *gh* in laugh.

Words changed in *Sound and Sense*, by *e* final.

Bar, a bolt, to hinder. Cloth, linen, or woollen.

Bare, naked. Clothe, to cover.

Bit, a small piece. Fir, a tree.

Bite, with the teeth. Fire, that burns.

Can, to be able. Hast, thou hast.

Cane, a staff. Haste, speed.

Her, she.	Rot, to consume.
Here, in this place.	Rote, by memory.
Mad, distracted.	Them, those.
Made, done.	Theme, a subject.
Not, no.	Tun, a cask.
Note, observe.	Tune, in music.
Rag, of cloth.	Win, to gain.
Rage, fury.	Wine, liquor.

A few CONTRACTIONS explained.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts;—A. D. in the Year of our Lord;
 —B. D. Bachelor of Divinity;—Dr. Doctor, or Debtor;—
 D. D. Doctor in Divinity;—F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal
 Society;—L. L. D. Doctor of Laws;—M. D. Doctor of
 Medicine;—M. A. or A. M. Master of Arts;—Mr. Master;
 —Mrs. Mistress;—N. B. Note well;—N. S. New Style;—
 O. S. Old Style;—P. S. Postscript;—St. Saint;—e. g. for
 Example;—i. e. that is;—q. d. as if he had said;—viz. to
 wit, namely;—&. and;—&c. and the rest.

WORDS the same in Pronunciation, but different in Spelling
 and Signification.

Ail, to be sick.	Blue, a colour.
Alé, malt liquor.	Bough, a branch.
Air, element.	Bow, to bend.
E'er, ever.	Buy, to purchase.
Ere, before.	By, near.
Heir, to an estate.	Chord, in music.
All, the whole.	Cord, a small rope.
Awl, a shoemaker's tool.	Coarse, not fine.
Ball, a round solid.	Course, race, way.
Bawl, to cry out.	Dear, valuable.
Bare, naked.	Deer, a stag.
Bear, a beast, to carry.	Dew, moisture.
Base, vile.	Due, owing.
Bass, in music.	Done, performed.
Be, to exist.	Dun, a colour.
Bee, an insect.	Eye, to see with.
Beau, a fop.	I, myself.
Bow, to shoot with.	Fair, handsome.
Blew, did blow.	Fare, food.

foul, filthy.
 Fowl, a bird.
 Gilt, gilded.
 Guilt, of sin.
 Grate, for coals.
 Great, large.
 Hair, of the head.
 Hare, an animal.
 Hart, a beast.
 Heart, part of the body.
 Heal, to cure.
 Heel, of the foot.
 He'll, he will.
 Hear, hearken.
 Here, in this place.
 Hew, to cut.
 Hue, a colour.
 Hugh, a man's name.
 Hour, 60 minutes.
 Our, our own.
 Isle, an island.
 I'll, I will.
 In, within.
 Inn, a public house.
 Kill, to murder.
 Kiln, to dry grain on.
 Knew, did know.
 New, not old.
 Knight, a title of honour.
 Night, darkness.
 Know to understand.
 No, nay.
 Limb, leg or arm.
 Limn, to paint.
 Lo, behold.
 Low, mean.
 Maid, a virgin.
 Made, finished.
 Meat, flesh.
 Meet, to come up to.
 Mete, to measure.

Oar, to row with.
 O'er, over.
 Ore, uncast metal.
 Oh, alas.
 Owe, indebted.
 O, an interjection of calling.
 Piece, a part.
 Peace, quietness.
 Pray, to beseech.
 Prey, booty.
 Rain, water.
 Reign, to rule.
 Rein, of a bridle.
 Rome, a city.
 Room, a chamber.
 Right, just.
 Rite, a ceremony.
 Write, to write.
 Wright, a workman.
 Sea, the ocean.
 See, behold.
 So, thus.
 Sow, to scatter seed.
 Sew, with a needle.
 Some, a part.
 Sum, the whole.
 Son, a male child.
 Sun, fountain of Light.
 Their, of them.
 There, in that place.
 They're, they are.
 To, unto.
 Too, also.
 Two, a couple.
 Way, a road.
 Wey, a weight.
 Weigh, to balance.
 Wood, timber.
 Would, was willing.
 Yew, a tree.
 You, yourself.

Anchor, of a ship.	Practise, to exercise.
Anker, 10 gallons.	Precedent, an example.
Ascent, going up.	President, that presides.
Assent, agreement.	Pool, standing water.
Axe, a tool.	Pull, to drag.
Acts, of parliament.	Raise, to lift up.
Bacon, swines flesh.	Rays, of the Sun.
Baken, in an oven.	Raze, to cut.
Berry, fruit.	Read, to peruse.
Bury, to inter.	Reed, a rush.
Bread, to eat.	Reid, a surname.
Bred, brought up.	Rye, grain.
Barren, unfruitful.	Wry, crooked.
Baron, a Lord.	Rood, 40 poles.
Cent, a hundred.	Rude, uncivil.
Sent, he sent.	Sail, of a ship.
Scent, a smell.	Sale, selling.
Ear, of the head.	Saver, a preserver.
Year, twelve months.	Savour, taste.
Groan, a sigh.	Salary, stated hire.
Grown, increased.	Celery, an herb.
Hail, to salute.	Seam, a joining.
Hale, to drag.	Seem, to appear.
Him, that man.	Straight, not crooked.
Hymn, a song.	Strait, narrow.
Loch, or } a lake.	Succour, help.
Lough, }	Sucker, a twig.
Lock, of a door.	Tong, of a buckle.
Lived, did live.	Tongue, organ of speech.
Livid, discoloured.	Ton, 20 hundred weight.
Manner, a form.	Tun, 2 pipes.
Manor, a Lord's jurisdiction.	Vain, meanly proud.
Miner, a worker in mines.	Vane, to show the wind.
Minor, under age.	Vein, of the blood.
Pair, two.	Weather, state of air.
Pare, to cut.	Wether, a sheep.
Pear, fruit.	Week, seven days.
Plain, smooth.	Weak, feeble.
Plane, a tool.	Yoke, of oxen.
Practice, exercise.	Yolk, of an egg.

NUMBERS, expressed by LETTERS and FIGURES.

I	1	XXXIII	33	LXV	65
II	2	XXXIV	34	LXVI	66
III	3	XXXV	35	LXVII	67
IV	4	XXXVI	36	LXVIII	68
V	5	XXXVII	37	LXIX	69
VI	6	XXXVIII	38	LXX	70
VII	7	XXXIX	39	LXXI	71
VIII	8	XL	40	LXXII	72
IX	9	XLI	41	LXXIII	73
X	10	XLII	42	LXXIV	74
XI	11	XLIII	43	LXXV	75
XII	12	XLIV	44	LXXVI	76
XIII	13	XLV	45	LXXVII	77
XIV	14	XLVI	46	LXXVIII	78
XV	15	XLVII	47	LXXIX	79
XVI	16	XLVIII	48	LXXX	80
XVII	17	XLIX	49	LXXXI	81
XVIII	18	L	50	LXXXII	82
XIX	19	LI	51	LXXXIII	83
XX	20	LII	52	LXXXIV	84
XXI	21	LIII	53	LXXXV	85
XXII	22	LIV	54	LXXXVI	86
XXIII	23	LV	55	LXXXVII	87
XXIV	24	LVI	56	LXXXVIII	88
XXV	25	LVII	57	LXXXIX	89
XXVI	26	LVIII	58	XC	90
XXVII	27	LIX	59	XCI	91
XXVIII	28	LX	60	XCII	92
XXIX	29	LXI	61	XCIII	93
XXX	30	LXII	62	XCIV	94
XXXI	31	LXIII	63	XCV	95
XXXII	32	LXIV	64	XCVI	96

XXVII 97	CCC 300	DECC 290
XXVIII 98	CCCC 400	DCCCC 500
XXIX 99	D 500	M 1000
C 100	DC 600	MD 1500
CC 200	DCC 700	MDC 1600
I. V. X. L. C. D. M.		

The Old English Characters.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r (s
t u v w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

